

THE TIMES Tomorrow

The Derby winner
The Times guide to the greatest of all Flat races features a profile of each runner, the Racing Correspondent's tips and a tour of the daunting switchback course with last year's winning jockey Pat Eddery.

Geneva behind closed doors
In the second part of his series on the nuclear arms talks, John Barry reveals details of a tentative agreement drafted by the American and Soviet negotiators during the famous "walk in the woods".

Scrum down
As an Australian-based rugby "circus" tries to get off the ground, David Miller asks: Can international rugby survive - and does it deserve to?

FitzGerald warns New Forum

Dr Garret FitzGerald, Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, told the opening session of the New Ireland Forum that if it failed, the crisis in Ulster would worsen. He said only the ballot box could decide Ireland's future.

Mr Charles Haughey, leader of the opposition Fianna Fail, in a strongly nationalistic speech said British political and military withdrawal was the only way to bring peace and stability.

Spanish choice

Spain is to purchase 72 F18A Hornets from the United States instead of rival Tornado fighter-bombers built by Britain, West Germany and Italy.

Syrian pull-out

Hundreds of Syrian troops were withdrawn from their front line positions in the Lebanese Bekaa Valley yesterday and sent back to Damascus.

Politburo death

The death of Mr Arvid Pelshe, oldest member of the Soviet Politburo, has given Mr Yuri Andropov extra room for manoeuvre.

Candidate held

Martin McGuinness, the Ulster Unionist candidate for Foyle in Londonderry, was arrested while canvassing yesterday and released.

Tory support

A move certain to attract criticism, the head of the state-owned Liverpool Research Group has given unequivocal backing to Conservative economic policies and urged support for the Conservatives.

Top merger

The Co-operative Wholesale Society and Co-operative Retail Services are near a merger which would create a business with an annual turnover of £2.25bn.

Quaker protest

The policy-making body of the Society of Friends is backing staff at Friends House who plan to withhold part of their income tax as a conscientious objection to defence policy.

Durie victory

Jeanette Durie (Britain) reached the semi-final round of the French tennis championships, beating Tracy Austin (United States) 6-1, 4-6, 6-0. She now plays Mirna Jausovec (Yugoslavia).

Leader page 13

On arms race, from Professor F. Barnaby and Mr S. Windlass, and Mr R. C. Halsall; dismissed railways, from Mr J. F. Cook; sinking of Belgrano, from Mr A. Brownjohn.

Landslide elections; tax policy; Greenland

Features, pages 8, 10, 12.
Uganda: Nyereve accused; Donald Maclean and the Moscow dissidents; John Pardo's election column. Spectrum: Geneva behind closed doors - the inside story of the arms talks. Fashion: Stripping down for dressing up.

Computer Horizons, pages 19-21

The great software explosion; the BBC's electronic newroom.

Obituary, page 14

Mr Arvid Yanovich Pelshe, Sir Arthur Kelly.

House News 2-5; Daily 12; Overseas 5-7; Night Sky 14; Arts 14; Obituary 14; Archaeology 15; Science 2; Vets 16-18; Sport 22-24; TV & Radio 27; Court 28; Wills 14.

Western leaders pledge joint action on inflation

● Mrs Thatcher returned to the British election campaign from the Williamsburg economic summit pledged with the other major Western nations to work for lower inflation and stable exchange rates.
● Regretting the decision to deploy cruise and Pershing 2 missiles in West Europe, the Soviet Union said détente had been

obliterated once and for all (Page 6).
● The Williamsburg communiqué was sharply criticized by the Alliance and Mr Foot, who described the summit as play acting.
● Mr Foot has declined a Downing Street invitation to discuss changes Labour would make in Whitehall if returned to office.

From Nicholas Ashford and Bailey Morris, Williamsburg

Leaders of the seven industrialized Western nations concluded their economic summit here with a pledge to pursue a sustained global recovery by reaffirming their commitment to fight inflation. However, they took no new initiatives to reduce unemployment.

Noting that the recession was caused in part by "a decade of cumulative inflation", the leaders said that the challenge facing the industrialized world was to coordinate policies to reduce both inflation and high interest rates.

In a veiled reference to the United States the leaders also called for a commitment to reduce large budget deficits which could retard the recovery. In the private sessions leading up to the final meeting yesterday the leaders and their finance ministers were highly critical of the Reagan Administration's inaction on controlling its Budget deficit of \$200 billion (\$125 billion) which they contend is the cause of high US interest rates.

The overall tone, however, of their relatively short closing statement, which was read by President Reagan, was one of unity and cooperation in pursuing their common economic and political goals.

"Our discussions here at Williamsburg gave us new confidence in the prospects for recovery. We have strengthened

our resolve to deal cooperatively with continuing problems so as to promote a sound and sustainable recovery, bringing new jobs and a better life for the people of our countries and the world", the leaders said.

The statement was hammered out in an all-night session by the delegates from

each of the seven governments and the European Community. These summit preparers, known as "sherpas", were instructed this year to forego the traditional formal communiqué, in favour of a shorter, less formal statement more akin to the leaders' views.

The statement produced broad agreement on the following points:
● A strong commitment to halt protectionism and, as recovery proceeds, to begin dismantling existing trade barriers;
● An agreement to improve the international monetary system by undertaking a new round of studies in consultation with the International Monetary Fund, which could lay the

ground work for a new Bretton Woods-style conference. This was seen as a conciliatory gesture to the French, who had placed strong emphasis on moving towards a high-level monetary conference;

● A recognition of the world's growing debt problem, especially among developing nations, and a commitment to seek adequate resources for international institutions such as the IMF to help them through their debt crises.

● An official endorsement by heads of state of a recommendation by their finance ministers in favour of coordinated intervention in financial markets when there are erratic movements in currencies. A study of this issue was commissioned at last year's summit and completed a month ago.

● The need for broader and more frequent consultations among the industrialized countries on their economic policies and goals in order to promote both "convergence of economic performance" and greater stability of exchange rates.

● A commitment jointly to pursue monetary and budgetary policies that would both lower unemployment and generate higher productivity. Within this context, there was special mention about the economic unemployment among young.

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Tories may sell power industries

By Anthony Berins, Political Correspondent

Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary of State for Energy, yesterday indicated that a Conservative government could attempt to privatize the gas and electricity supply industries.

He told the Conservative campaign press conference that the process of denationalization would be approached "step-by-step", and reaffirmed the Tory commitment to introducing genuine competition, as a start, into sale of gas appliances.

The Conservative manifesto states: "In the next Parliament, we shall seek other means of increasing competition in, and attracting private capital into, the gas and electricity industries."

When Mr Lawson was pressed by *The Times*, to clarify that broad statement, he said: "It is highly complicated. You've got to distinguish between the various parts of the businesses."

"There are some parts, the public utility parts, which are natural monopolies, which, if they are going into the private sector, then you've got to have a full-scale regulatory system because we have said quite clearly in the manifesto that we are not in favour of private monopolies which exploit the consumer."

He said: "In my opinion, the next steps in privatization of the energy industries, gas and electricity, will be those aspects that are outside the core public utility parts." *The Times* asked: "And then?" Mr Lawson replied: "Well, we would do it step by step."

Asked, specifically, whether he was contemplating denationalization of the supply and distribution of gas and electricity, he replied: "I have no plans, at present, to do so."

Trade union leaders in the energy industries yesterday cast doubts on the feasibility of denationalizing gas and electricity supply.

Summit sets tone of day's campaigning

By Julian Hayland, Political Editor

The Prime Minister made one intervention only in yesterday's campaigning, when her voice was heard in broadcast interviews at breakfast, proclaiming from the United States that continuation of the British Government's economic policies offered the best hope of recovery, and implying that the six other heads of government at Williamsburg agreed with her.

By 9.30am she was back in Downing Street, with Mr Michael Foot and the rest of the Labour team innervating that the flaccid of Williamsburg was a catastrophe for the whole Western world.

By last night, when the terms of the Williamsburg communiqué appeared to confirm that the Reagan-Thatcher view of prudent economic management had prevailed, Labour and Alliance leaders raised their voices on platforms round the country in renewed condemnation of what Dr David Owen of the SDP called the fatalism of Mrs Thatcher's "breadmill economics".

Mrs Thatcher reached home just as the Conservatives' campaign press conference began half a mile away, but she

resisted the temptation to divert her car to party headquarters and upstage the four Cabinet ministers who were standing in for her.

She called there later in the morning for a briefing from Mr Cecil Parkinson, the party chairman, then returned to Downing Street for the rest of the day.

But her press conference and interviews in Williamsburg late on Sunday night set the theme for the day. She reported that the leaders were agreed that the unemployed in Britain and throughout the other countries represented at the summit.

Last night, on the hustings in Westminster, Mr Foot described Williamsburg as "a stage set more reminiscent of Hollywood than the horrors of the real world. But we cannot afford play acting. There is a world crisis."

Alliance up 4% in poll

By Our Political Editor

The first piece of objective evidence that the Alliance parties may at last be attracting voters is contained in an opinion poll taken yesterday for *TV-am*, which indicates a four-point gain for the Alliance, and a four-point loss for the Conservatives, in the course of a week.

A telephone poll by Audience Selection of 1,056 voters recorded support for the parties, after eliminating those who would not give a preference, at Conservatives 41 per cent, Labour 30 per cent, Alliance 24 per cent, others 5 per cent. That is the highest rating shown by the Alliance since the election was announced three weeks ago.

The same poll last week recorded support at Conservative 45 per cent, Labour 32 per cent, Alliance 20 per cent, others 3 per cent. Since the Alliance depends more than other parties on being able to persuade potential supporters that they are moving upwards, their leaders, who have been predicting such a change for several days, can be expected to make the most of the *TV-am* poll.

Two explanations are on offer in Whitehall, neither of which is mutually exclusive: that the Labour leadership is resigned to losing the election and cannot be bothered with preparing Whitehall for a transfer of power; that the new, spearhead economic ministry had not progressed beyond an idea.

Whitehall brief, page 5

meeting with Sir Robert and Mr Butler. Mr Foot was concerned on fighting the campaign. If the election had taken place next October, Sir Tom "pretty sure" discussions would have been held.

Mr Foot's reluctance to converse with Sir Robert and Mr Butler has been greeted with dismay in Whitehall.



Horse play: The Prince of Wales talking to one of his polo ponies after feeding them sugar lumps at Windsor yesterday (Photograph: Jonathan Windsor)

A rough night out in the outback

From Tony Dubondin, Melbourne

"A real Lark" was the verdict on the sheep shearer's brawl in the New South Wales outback town of Walgett.

In one corner at the Imperial Hotel bar on Saturday night were local shearers who have just ended a two-month strike. In the other were New Zealanders they suspected of having stepped in to do their work.

Battle commenced when the locals called the New Zealanders "sheeps", one of the worst insults in the Australian industrial vocabulary.

Nearly 300 men took part in the ensuing Wild West-style brawl, which continued for two hours.

"This was like one of those fights you see in the cowboy films: flailing chairs and hats, stools flying everywhere. I wouldn't have missed it for the world," Mr Ted Hepelwhite, a barman said. "I'm not a shearer and I'm not a Kiwi, so I just stood back and enjoyed it."

Senior Constable Michael Todd of Walgett police said he and his men were called to the hotel at 8pm. "When we arrived there were people fighting wildly and others lying on the ground injured. The men were punching, kicking, swinging and headbutting each other. It was an all-in brawl," he said.

At the height of the fighting there had been only 10 police to try and control the growing crowd.

"We would not have had a chance if they had turned on us, but fortunately people in this town have an inherent respect for the police. Nevertheless, tempers were running high and every time we thought the brawl was getting under control, a fight would flare in a different part of the crowd," he said.

Two people were admitted to hospital and most of the others were treated for broken noses, cuts, bruises and gashes. Senior Constable Todd said some of the brawlers appeared to have been having a good time.

"Most of the shearers were big," Senior Constable Todd said. "My own, they were, I'm six foot three, but some of them were a lot bigger than me."

Police said that the New Zealanders left Walgett, about 310 miles north-west of Sydney, on Sunday and that their destination was unknown. They said most of the shearers "went home licking their wounds". No one has been charged.

Surrey bowled over by Essex for 14 runs

Surrey were dismissed for 14 runs in the county championship match against Essex at Chelmsford yesterday.

It was the fifth lowest first class total in cricket history, only Oxford University, Northamptonshire and Auckland have failed more miserably.

Surrey's innings lasted just over an hour and took 14.3 overs as the Essex fast bowlers, Philip and Foster, tore through the batting order. Earlier, Essex, with a painstaking century from

Second man on Yard's IRA 'hit squad' list is in Eire

By Stewart Tandler, Crime Reporter

Thursday when Special Branch protection was given to Mr Michael Foot, Mr David Steel and Mr Roy Jenkins. The armed protection will continue throughout the election campaign.

Mr John Downey, aged 31, is wanted for questioning by the Yard in connection with the Hyde Park bombing last July, but yesterday in Ballyshannon, co Donegal, he said: "I do not know why Scotland Yard have named me. The only thing I have to say is that I am here."

On Sunday Mr Sean O'Callaghan, said by the Yard last Thursday to be hiding in Britain, appeared in Tulse, co Kerry, denying he had been out of Ireland.

Yesterday Mr Downey denied Yard claims that he was an associate of Mr O'Callaghan and added that the manhunt started by the Yard was a "farce". The Irish police were quoted as saying he had been in Ballyshannon throughout the past few days.

None the less a Yard spokesman yesterday stood by the alert which began last

not be long before Mr Downey also emerged, and yesterday's news came as little surprise. It is possible that Scotland Yard could have been fed false information to lead them into a trap resulting in embarrassment and a propaganda coup for the Provisionals, but the anti-terrorist squad feels the information was right.

The manhunt was launched on the basis of information and developments noted by Special Branch in Britain and Ulster over a seven to 10 day period. The fact that the two men appeared after the manhunt began could be taken as some confirmation that Scotland Yard were right and Provisional plans may be aborted.

However, Commander William Huckleby, head of the anti-terrorist squad, talked last Friday of an active service unit totalling four to six men which means that four of the group could still be operating in Britain.

One detective said yesterday: "The protection will stay. The situation has not changed."

Meanwhile there is not enough evidence to attempt the extradition of Mr Downey

Crowd sees show pilot die in crash

A Bank holiday crowd saw the pilot of a microlight aircraft killed during the Welsh Boat Show, at Swansea, yesterday (Nicholas Cole writes).

The craft was travelling at about 100 mph when it hit the water in Swansea Bay, narrowly missing a large group of spectators, and became wedged between two pontoons.

The pilot, Mr John Powell, aged 22, from Murton, Gower, South Wales, was still strapped into his seat. He was pronounced dead almost immediately.

Two men aged 21 were rescued by an inshore lifeboat after their sailing dinghy capsized in choppy seas off the Dorset coast near Christchurch.

In North Devon, a Royal Air Force helicopter winched a boy aged 14 to safety after he became stranded 60ft up cliffs at Combe Martin.

Seven youths were fined more than £2,000 at Great Yarmouth after seafront fighting during a rally which attracted 8,000 scooter-riders. Police made 53 arrests.

their captain, Fletcher, had reached 287.

Phillip, who returned his best figures for Essex of six wickets for four runs, said: "I just made a point of keeping the ball up and letting it do the rest."

Foster, in his first game since a serious back-injury last season, collected the other four wickets at a cost of ten runs.

Knight, the Surrey captain, made no excuses. He admitted: "We just didn't bat well - and that was all there was to it."

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Nazi describes massacre in French village

Berlin (AP) - His voice torn by sobs, a former SS officer confessed yesterday to lining up terrified French villagers and shooting them in one of the most notorious Nazi massacres of World War Two.

"We aimed at their chests," Herr Heinz Barth, aged 62, told the hushed East Berlin court, "and to capacity with about 100 spectators and reporter on the fourth day of his trial. Herr Barth, who lost a leg in battle in Normandy, could be sentenced to death before a firing squad if convicted of war crimes and crimes against humanity."

Testifying about the June 10, 1944 massacre at Oradour-sur-Glane for the first time, he broke down several times as he described shooting 20 men with two bursts from his machine pistol. The victims were lined up in a windowless barn or garage-like hall in the village.

"I fired some 12 to 15 shots at them. Others in my group fired from a machine gun and with rifles. We aimed at their chests. I could not imagine that anybody survived such massive fire."

The indictment says 642 villagers were killed that day, among them 203 children and 241 women, and 320 houses, where burnt to the ground.

Barth denied charges that he helped to round up 64 boys from a local school, saying he did not recall seeing any children. The presiding judge, Herr Heinz Hugot, said they were slaughtered with the

women at an Oradour church. The defendant also said he could not remember ordering the execution of an elderly villager in his sickbed, but did not rule out the possibility.

"I cannot exclude this. Our orders were to not spare anybody," Barth was a lieutenant in the SS regiment "Der Führer" when it passed through occupied southern France on its way to Normandy to fight the invading Allies.

When the French Resistance captured an SS major named Kaempfe, Barth said, his company received orders to round up all inhabitants of Oradour and shoot them. The village was to be burnt with the bodies.

"If I had not followed the instructions, I would have been put before a court martial." The prosecutor, Herr Horst Busse, said Barth was the first officer of the SS company that razed Oradour to stand trial.

A French court tried Barth in absentia in 1953 and sentenced him to death, but he managed to live undetected in East Germany until his arrest last year.

Barth said about a dozen SS officers were present when their battalion commander, identified as SS Major Dickmann, told them Oradour must be razed as a punitive action and to deter the Resistance.

Barth's platoon was ordered to round up villagers from northern Oradour and drive them towards the market

Continued on back page, col 1

CONVENTIONAL POLITICS cost the Earth

Between them the other parties will spend more than £12½ million on promoting the same old policies. The Ecology Party has a fraction of this amount to present the only real alternative. Nevertheless we have more than 100 candidates in the forthcoming election - a sign of the growth of green politics.

We will be campaigning for:
● The rights of all people to sustainable and satisfying work to replace the insane race of blind economic growth.

● The rights of our children through the politics of lasting green peace, including unilateral nuclear disarmament as the first step towards an alternative defence strategy.

● The rights of the earth and all its creatures, conserving its wealth for the benefits of future generations.

● The rights of all people on this planet, working for one world by helping the third world.

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ECOLOGY PARTY

politics for life

New European Airbus poised to do battle with Boeing

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

The David and Goliath battle between the European Airbus and the American Boeing aircraft company looks like moving into a new and tougher phase soon.

Possibly at the Paris Air Show, more probably in August or September, the makers of the Airbus hope to announce the formal go-ahead for their brilliant new entrant to the world aviation stakes, the 150-seat A320.

When they do - and the decision still depends on orders from airlines such as British Airways and financial support from Britain and the other partner countries - a limited conflict will flare up into full-scale war.

That an upstart like Airbus could precipitate such an event is something Boeing, the world's leading civil aircraft manufacturer, still finds it difficult to take seriously, yet it is being forced to.

At the Paris Air Show yesterday a senior Boeing executive, Mr Joseph Sutter, indicated that Boeing will be panned into investing billions of dollars in a new 150-seat airliner by any move which Airbus might make. But he added that if British Airways said that it would order the A320, "we would see if we had anything to interest them".

During recent press briefings at Boeing's Seattle headquarters, no one used the word "Airbus". New Boeing products were compared with older existing Boeings rather than with the real competitor.

Airbus suffers no such inhibitions. Visiting it's Paris headquarters last month, I was handed a glossy brochure entitled *A World of Difference*, comparing the existing Airbus 300/310 with the equivalent Boeing 767 and purporting to demonstrate the clear superiority of the former in every respect - economy, performance, passenger comfort, and freight.

There are good reasons why Boeing should sit tight and Airbus go into the attack. Boeing is the sitting tenant; so if Airbus does nothing, Boeing will continue to dominate the scene with over half the world's output. Airbus has to keep up the attack.

Without the A320, the wings for which would be made by British Aerospace, or some other new product, Airbus will eventually just peter out, because two models of fairly similar size, the 270-seat A300 and the 220-seat A310, are not enough to sustain a market presence against overwhelming Boeing opposition.

Boeing have a complete "family" of products, the 100-150 seat 737, the 150-220 seat 757, the 220-300 seat 767, and the 330-500 seat 747, of which the last is a runaway best-seller.

This aircraft, which still seems one of man's greatest engineering achievements more than a decade after its introduction, has no rivals in the "jumbo" class.

If Airbus falls at the next fence, Boeing could be in a similar position at the other end of the market, for 150-seaters, at least through the 1980s and early 1990s. Their 737 is also a highly successful best-seller, capable, Boeing say, of further development that makes the A320 unnecessary.

Naturally they would say that, in their position at the centre of the aviation recession, and having just spent \$3,000m developing two new products, the 757 and 767, meet the competition from Airbus in the medium-size field.

Those doubts are shared by the governments of Britain, France and Germany, who will have to guarantee development finance of between £1,000m and £2,000m to get the A320 off the ground. Naturally there is reluctance, in times of stringency, to make such a commitment.

But in the last resort it is a strategic decision that is called for, of a largely political nature. Market analysis suggests there will be demand for about 3,000 aircraft of the A320 type between now and the year 2000, of which, even on a pessimistic assumption Airbus could expect to sell a quarter, enough to justify the investment.

While aerospace companies in the US, Britain and Europe, are looking to future technology, the West German firm of Dornier is viewing the past for new ideas. Dornier has just flown a new amphibian aircraft with 25 seats which it sees may have application for both military and civil uses.

The aircraft, the Do24TT has a hull made originally in 1943, which saw service with the Spanish and French air forces, married to a new-technology wing and powered by three modern turbo-prop engines.

Propeller revival

The 150-seat airliner of the future could be powered by propellers driven by jets rather than by pure jet engines, according to Mr Sutter, at the Paris Air Show yesterday (Arthur Reed writes).

He said that such engines, marking a return to an aviation trend which began 30 years ago, would be far more economical than pure jets. Rolls-Royce confirmed later at the show that it is well advanced on studies into "jet-prop" engines, which could mean a 17 per cent fuel saving.

There were conflict claims yesterday about the level of support for the four-day dispute called by the National Union of Seamen over the dismissal of 26 North Sea divers.

The union claims its members are responding to their policy of "turning up the pressure" on the Aberdeen-based diving company, Sub-Sea Offshore, which dismissed the divers earlier this month after they staged a sit-in on a production platform 120 miles off Shetland.

The NUS says three ships have been stranded in Aberdeen and workers at six other Sub-Sea contracts are under notice to stop work. It is claimed that all supply ships in the North Sea are now refusing to carry Sub-Sea equipment.

The American National Maritime Union has agreed to block all Sub-Sea ships and vessels from its parent company, ODECO. An announcement of support is expected from the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers today.

Rally to replace "die-in"

By Nicholas Timmins

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament has dropped plans to hold a mass "die-in" should the general election produce a hung Parliament, but will instead hold a rally on the Sunday after polling day, whatever the result.

The rally, under the banner "CND is here to stay", will be at the Wembley Conference Centre, which can hold 2,500 people. Its aim will be to emphasize CND's continued opposition to the cruise and Trident missiles, issues on which the campaign continues to have majority support in the opinion polls.

Campaign, CND's newsletter, says: "Whatever the outcome, CND's short-term goal of ensuring that the government of the day respects the majority view on cruise and Trident, and CND's 'long haul' to a world free of nuclear weapons, continues."

The rally will be followed by lobbying of Parliament on the Wednesday if the Conservatives have only a slim majority or the result is a hung Parliament.

World Conservation Strategy: 2

Cultivating the wild side of city life

The World Conservation Strategy warns city dwellers that they are often too remote from nature. In the second of three articles Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent, examines efforts in Britain to make cities more bearable to live in.

Bob Smyth plunged through the long wet grass full of clinging snails. "What has happened to my butterfly corner?", he asked, and plunged into a patch of even more lush verdure. As if in answer, a white butterfly fluttered out of the undergrowth.

A young blackbird, newly fledged from a nest near by, searched for worms near a rose bush. A dense clump of vigorous wheat grew next to the bush. "How the hell that got here, goodness knows", Mr Smyth said.

His surprise was understandable. We were standing not in some picture-postcard rural landscape but about three miles from Big Ben.

At least three public houses were in easy hailing distance and in every direction stretched rank upon rank of uniformly sullen blocks of flats thrown up in the bombed wastes of south London after the Second World War. He looked with distaste at

the closely cropped grass and occasional trees planted between the blocks and asked: "How can people relate to that?"

The World Conservation Strategy, an appeal by international agencies to governments to conserve nature, tries to answer him.

Professor Robert Berry, who holds the chair of genetics at the University of London, says in contribution to the strategy that the next British government should offer "positive encouragement of values and attitudes which increase respect and consideration for nature and an appreciation of humanity's role and responsibilities towards it".

Mr Smyth is encouraged that nobody has tipped rubbish on to his butterfly corner. Even without the flats that close in on his patch of land from all sides, it is obvious that this is no piece of countryside.

His bluebells are the light-coloured garden variety and not the true wild hyacinth. The lone iris next to the artificial pond is of a type that would be happier in a herbaceous border than a water meadow.

"This site is one of the best examples I know of a community initiative", Mr Smyth declared. "They have gone in on a Sunday having begged, borrowed or literally stolen trees and have plunked them in."

The site is owned by the Borough of Southwark which has earmarked it for development. Until then, given good will from local people, it will survive as a wildlife site.

Mr Smyth is chairman of the London Wildlife Trust which advises local communities about what the World Conservation Strategy calls "the greening of the city". The term appears in a report which Mrs Ann MacEwan and Mrs Joan Davidson have contributed to the 500 pages of the British response to the strategy. The response will be introduced officially by the Prince of Wales on the day before the general election.

Mrs MacEwan and Mrs Davidson believe that thousands of new jobs could be created by projects to "green the city", save energy, recycle materials and extend the working lifetimes of homes and their contents.

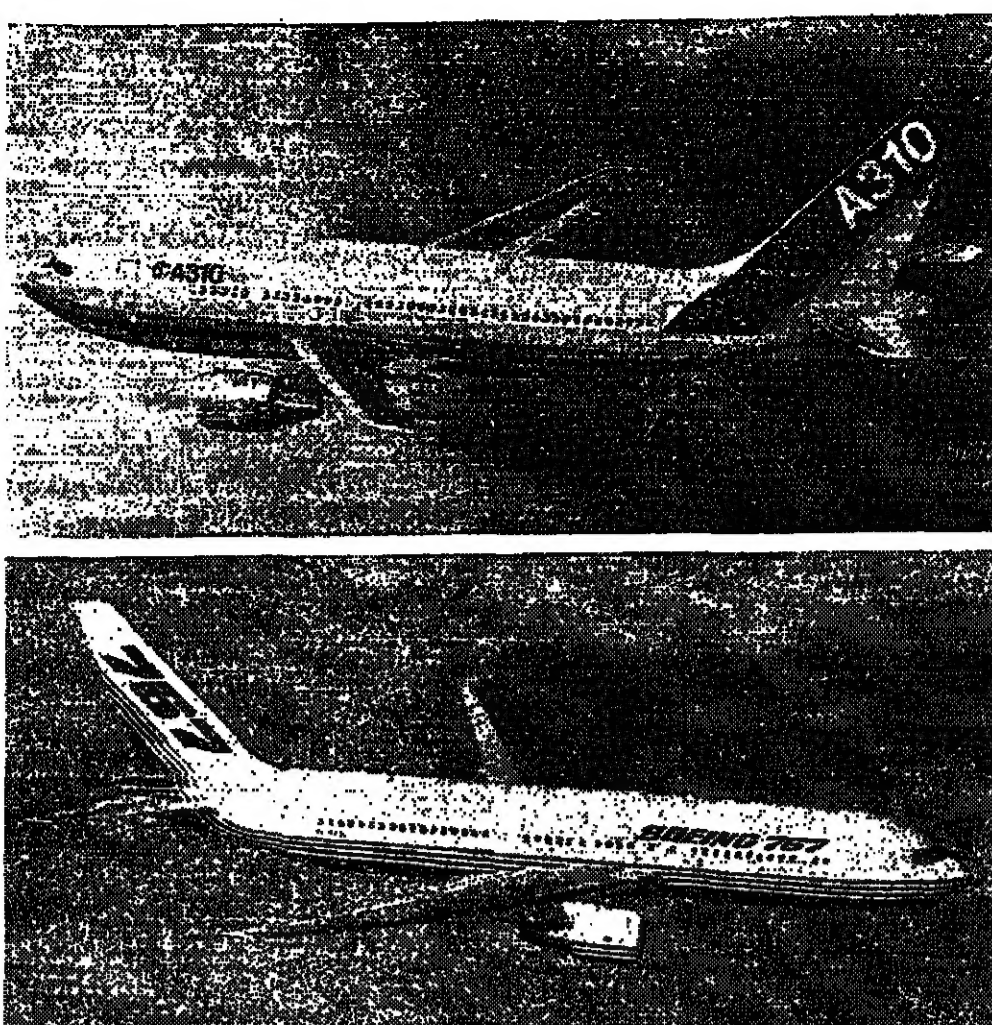
"Environment and resource conservation are still side issues for most arms of government", they complain. "They are last-minute considerations which rarely influence the conception or implementation of public programmes."

Mr Smyth, whose eager volunteers have struggled with little official help to save a small morsel of London from destruction, agrees. But he is worried that so far as inner cities are concerned, the British response to the strategy looks more like a set of ideals than a challenging programme for governments which reflects further outward expansion and use of such resources as land and building materials for new development. The city of the strategy makes better use of what it already has.

There is thus room for conflict between the aims of the strategy report and the demands in existing cities for immediate accommodation for homeless families and for as fast an increase as possible in jobs.

The strategy report goes on to suggest that savings in resources by individuals will be limited "unless there is a much stronger example set by other more powerful groups in society".

Tomorrow: Industry



Rivals in the medium-size market, the Airbus A310 (top) and Boeing 767.

First disagreements appear at New Ireland Forum

From Richard Ford, Dublin

While Dr FitzGerald, Mr Hume and Mr Richard Spring, leader of the Labour Party, were more general in their opening remarks, Mr Haughey's speech, which was worthy of any Fianna Fail annual conference, was much more detailed in its analysis and proposals.

Dr FitzGerald said the problem of the North was fundamental to stability in Ireland, and he appealed to Unionists to give their views to the forum, as the nationalists could not understand their position or problem without help.

The forum was important for Britain, whose failures had been Ireland's calamities, and success would change southern attitudes while providing a basis for real dialogue, he said.

While Dr FitzGerald and Mr John Hume, leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, painted vivid pictures of the dangers of neglecting the problem, Mr Haughey was urging a British military and political withdrawal from Northern Ireland as being the only way to bring peace and stability.

He declared that the forum's purpose was to produce a position to put a constitutional conference which would lead to British withdrawal. That is not how Dr FitzGerald sees the exercise.

Thigh security was in operation for the opening ceremony, in the splendour of St Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle, where standards were hanging from the walls, as well as other reminders that it was once the seat of British power in Ireland.

The importance of the occasion brought members of the diplomatic corps, backbenchers and civil servants to watch the opening, which was televised by radio Telefís Éireann before the meeting went in to private session, where the 27 members discussed details of how the forum is to work, its committee system, and whether any of its deliberations should be in public.

The four speeches from the leaders of the republic's three main political parties and Mr Hume had the common theme of the need for understanding and reconciliation with the northern Unionist tradition, but also emphasized the need for action by Britain when the final report is produced.

Mr Warren Duncan, the NUS divers' spokesman, said: "We are very pleased with the response. We are increasing the pressure and we are led to believe that some of the big oil companies are very displeased with Sub-Sea's handling of this."

The NUS is seeking union recognition and reinstatement of the divers.

But Mr Norman Douglas, Sub-Sea's commercial manager, said: "Only one ship, the Seaforth Cape, has been affected. The other two ships have been laid up for some weeks without work. The sad thing is that of our 19-man diving crew on the Seaforth only one voted to go on strike. The rest want to work but their union will not let them."

Mr Douglas said there had been a similar negative response to the strike call from other Sub-Sea sites. Asked if any further talks were planned, Mr Douglas said: "If our employees do not want this union, why should we talk to them (the union)?"

Mr Haughey: "British withdrawal is essential".

Murder attempt charges after knife attacks

An unemployed man was charged with three attempted murders yesterday after a series of knife attacks in central London.

He is accused of attempting to murder Mr Alfred Albano, a 61-year-old hospital chef, in Great Portland Street, Marylebone, on March 17, Mrs Phyllis Waldren, aged 62, an Australian, in Bloomsbury on May 15, and Miss Gloria Iannis, aged 42, at Oxford Circus Tube station on May 22.

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Sir Donald admits that Whitehall was slow to react to the efforts of recent governments to trim Civil Service numbers. Staff totals had drifted upwards. Objectives had become obscure, which was "not surprising given the often bewildering changes of political direction over the past two decades".

Of his old department, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Sir Donald says it had devoted inadequate attention to its relations with Parliament.

Death fall

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Morale boost for the Civil Service urged

By Peter Hennessy

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Science report Hunt ban might endanger the hare

By Hugh Clayton

Environment Correspondent

The startled hare that leaped away into the growing corn was once a common sight for the urban motorist who passed through the countryside at this time of year. The animal is glimpsed less often now, but the argument about the reasons for its decline continue.

The argument has even crept into the election campaign, and surfaces briefly in the efforts of the General Election Coordinating Committee for Animal Protection to persuade parties to promise to ban hunting and vivisection.

The committee says: "Thousands of hares are killed by packs of hounds in beagling, hare hunting and hare coursing. Apart from the cruelty involved, these practices impose a serious threat to a species which faces extinction."

But new research from the Game Conservancy suggests that hunting is the least important threat to hares, and that a ban on hunting might reduce their chances of survival further.

The conservancy admits that after three years' research it has not found a complete answer to the hare's decline. But it is convinced that changes in farming methods threaten the animal more than hunting. It also discovered that hares are an important ingredient in the diet of foxes.

Dr Stephen Tapper and Dr Richard Barnes, in a conservancy research paper, calculate that an "average fox family" will need almost 100lb of meat a month in the late winter before breeding. It defines the family as a dog fox, a vixen and one non-breeding adult, which produces a litter of five cubs in April and successfully rears three of them to weaning.

The family will need almost 200lb of meat a month when the young are hunting in the summer. Conservancy work on fox diets in Hampshire indicates that more than 40lb of the foxes' haul would consist of hare. If foxes were hunted less, more would survive to eat hares.

"Shooting and coursing take place when hare populations are high enough to withstand some mortality," Dr Tapper and Dr Barnes write. "In the case of beagles, so few hares are actually killed that losses to the hare population are negligible." Their work on tracking hares with radio transmitters suggests that some modern farming methods are hostile to the animals.

Hares like a patchwork pattern of farming which mixes corn, grazing and vegetables, and they like plenty of hedge cover.

Annual Review (Game Conservancy, Fordingbridge, Hampshire, £3).

College lecturers to end affiliation to CND

From David Jobbins of The Times Higher Education Supplement, Blackpool

The union representing college lecturers is to leave the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament a year after becoming the first teachers' association to affiliate to it.

But delegates to the annual conference in Blackpool of the 14,000-member National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education made clear that the union should continue to work with all organizations involved in the peace and disarmament movements.

Many delegates were clearly unhappy that the union was ending its affiliation. But there was a general recognition that it would be deeply damaging to flout the wishes of the membership, who voted by 9,275 to 4,876 in a consultation exercise to leave CND.

Leading right-wingers however, are angry that delegates

entitled *A World of Difference*, comparing the existing Airbus 300/310 with the equivalent Boeing 767 and purporting to demonstrate the clear superiority of the former in every respect - economy, performance, passenger comfort, and freight.

There are good reasons why Boeing should sit tight and Airbus go into the attack. Boeing is the sitting tenant; so if Airbus does nothing, Boeing will continue to dominate the scene with over half the world's output. Airbus has to keep up the attack.

Without the A320, the wings for which would be made by British Aerospace, or some other new product, Airbus will eventually just peter out, because two models of fairly similar size, the 270-seat A300 and the 220-seat A310, are not enough to sustain a market presence against overwhelming Boeing opposition.

Boeing have a complete "family" of products, the 100-150 seat 737, the 150-220 seat 757, the 220-300 seat 767, and the 330-500 seat 747, of which the last is a runaway best-seller.

This aircraft, which still seems one of man's greatest engineering achievements more than a decade after its introduction, has no rivals in the "jumbo" class.

If Airbus falls at the next fence, Boeing could be in a similar position at the other end of the market, for 150-seaters, at least through the 1980s and early 1990s. Their 737 is also a highly successful best-seller, capable, Boeing say, of further development that makes the A320 unnecessary.

Naturally they would say that, in their position at the centre of the aviation recession, and having just spent \$3,000m developing two new products, the 757 and 767, meet the competition from Airbus in the medium-size field.

Those doubts are shared by the governments of Britain, France and Germany, who will have to guarantee development finance of between £1,000m and £2,000m to get the A320 off the ground. Naturally there is reluctance, in times of stringency, to make such a commitment.

But in the last resort it is a strategic decision that is called for, of a largely political nature. Market analysis suggests there will be demand for about 3,000 aircraft of the A320 type between now and the year 2000, of which, even on a pessimistic assumption Airbus could expect to sell a quarter, enough to justify the investment.

While aerospace companies in the US, Britain and Europe, are looking to future technology, the West German firm of Dornier is viewing the past for new ideas. Dornier has just flown a new amphibian aircraft with 25 seats which it sees may have application for both military and civil uses.

The aircraft, the Do24TT has a hull made originally in 1943, which saw service with the Spanish and French air forces, married to a new-technology wing and powered by three modern turbo-prop engines.

Propeller revival

The Black Knight comes to the rescue of a spectacular charity flop

Albert the Idiot and Sir Guy de Guisbourne stepped manfully into the breach yesterday when a much advertised charity spectacular patronized by the Duke of Devonshire, proved a notable flop.

A rollcall of artists sufficient, according to knowledgeable sources, to grace several county shows had been booked for the Palace Society's three-day Bank holiday event at Alexandra Palace, in north London. Fees of £14,000 were promised. Crowds of up to 25,000 were confidently expected.

But at 5pm on Saturday, with some 300 paying customers had trickled through the gates, the performers were told that there was no money to pay anyone.

Albert, alias Ian Scott Owen, a £150-a-day clown, whose previous clients have included Colman's Mustard and International Stores, said: "The organizer told us there was nothing in the bank and he had been hoping to pay us from the door receipts. But the weather on Saturday was very bad. They had only taken £180."

Among those awaiting payment were three marching bands, two freestyle and parachute display teams, three motorized display stunt groups, a pack of working sheepdogs, Rudi Wallenda and his Crazy Car, several tentacles of clowns and an entire tourney of

By David Nicholson-Lord

medieval jousting knights just back from a grim day in the hills.

They were led by Mr Geoffrey Winslip, also known as Sir Guy, or the Black Knight, and regarded as the founding father of the contemporary joust.

Mr Winslip and Mr Owen put it to the rest of the company that the show must go on. With the exception of Rudi Wallenda, a couple of clowns and some sheepdogs, there was general assent.

Mr Owen said: "We decided we either abandoned it and got nothing at all back or tried to salvage some honour and enough money to cover our petrol. Besides, the show had been publicized and we felt we had an obligation to people at least to honour our side of the contract."

The performers also wanted to help out Mrs Joan Singer, the show's voluntary treasurer, who had spent more than £2,000 of her own money to ensure that the event went ahead, including £1,225 to Alexandra Palace to secure a last-minute cancellation.

Mrs Singer, aged 60, a widow, said: "I must have been the biggest fool out, but the palace was threatening to close us if the balance was not paid within two days and I thought I just could not let all that hard work by

everybody, including stallholders, go to waste. I think I have aged 10 years this weekend."

Yesterday, however, Mrs Singer was handed £136 by Mr Owen as a contribution towards her loss, strictly on condition that she did not put it towards the show finances.

As well as the Duke of Devonshire, who is the Palace Society's patron, senior officers include Mrs Iris Woodger, the Mayor of Haringey, and another senior councillor, Mr Brian Bullard respectively president and vice-president. Both were said to be embarrassed by the failure.

Mr William Hewitt, chairman of the society, a sales assistant at a north London garden centre, has acknowledged he was "over-ambitious". He was unavailable at his lodgings yesterday.

Back at the tents, meanwhile, the Black Knight was shattering lances on his opponent's breastplates, totting up the cost of the flop, nearly £4,000 for his troupe, and threatening to do unspeakable things to Mr Hewitt should he venture near the lists.

Alexandra Palace was viewing the affair with interest and some concern that its name might be taken in vain. The Palace Society, it insisted, had nothing to do with the organization which ran the hall.



Knight rider: Sir Guy de Guisbourne unseats Sir Philip Basset. (Photograph: Brian Harris).

Mull demonstrators swim to defence of their pier

Islanders jumped into the water, chanted and waved placards in an attempt to disrupt Caledonian MacBrayne (Cal-Mac) ferry services to and from Mull in the Inner Hebrides, yesterday.

They were protesting at the sudden closure of Tobermory pier after Saturday's sailing of the ferry Columbia, Cal-Mac.

which says the pier is unsafe, plans to use tenders to ferry passengers to and from the Columbia.

But when the ferry arrived yesterday she was met by several fishing boats carrying protesters. The pier was packed with islanders carrying banners saying "MacBrayne Drain".

Attempts by the Columbia's master to lower a boat to pick up a consignment of milk and 12 passengers for Tiree were halted when demonstrators started jumping into the water.

Earlier, cars and passengers from the Oban-to-Craigmore car ferry, Caledonia, were stopped by 200 banner-waving islanders from disembarking.

They were finally allowed ashore after signing a petition opposing the closure of the pier.

A spokesman for Cal-Mac said it had been decided to close the pier after ferry captains reported that it was falling into serious disrepair. He estimated repairs would cost at least £500,000.

Several drugs may have killed patient

A woman aged 54 might not have died if she had not been prescribed two drugs during treatment after heart surgery, a judgment issued yesterday stated.

A fatal accident inquiry at Edinburgh Sheriff Court was told that the implications of taking the drugs, Warfarin and Rheumox, at the same time were not well known.

In his judgment Sheriff Peter McNeill said he was satisfied that but for the prescription of Rheumox for arthritis Mrs Joan Dalton, of Hawthorn Bank, Duns, Berwickshire might not have died.

Mrs Dalton died in Edinburgh Royal Infirmary in September 1981, after being transferred there from her local hospital, where she had been admitted the day before complaining of vomiting.

Only hours before her death a doctor had forecast that her chances of recovery were excellent.

However, Sheriff McNeill said: "The determination and fortitude of the deceased, who seldom complained about her ailments, may have masked her condition."

In October, 1980, Mrs Dalton was prescribed Warfarin to control blood clotting after a heart operation. In the next August Rheumox was prescribed for her arthritis.

Enthusiasts flock to see an iron lady

By Ronald Farrer

The Bank holiday brought out droves of steam train enthusiasts yesterday to the Settle to Carlisle railway.

From Armadale and Lazonby to Appleby and the lonely stretches of line beyond Scarsdale every photogenic curve, bridge, tunnel mouth and viaduct had its watcher, wreathed in cameras and binoculars, awaiting the arrival of the Duchess of Hamilton as if that danking, steam-shrouded iron lady was indeed royalty.

The outing, arranged by the Steam Locomotive Operators Association, had a piquancy for some of the steam enthusiasts. Some were left wondering whether this would be the last time they would witness the roaring glory of a steam-hauled train coming up the line with many a gratuitous wail of its whistle.

The Friends of the Settle to Carlisle Line believe that British Rail is operating a policy of "closure by stealth", even though BR admits that it is the most spectacular main line in England, winding down the lovely Eden Valley from

Carlisle before striking out across the Pennine Moors.

"No one will admit the line is to be closed", one friend of the line said yesterday. "No one at British Rail wants to be identified as the man who shut down the most superb stretch of railway in England."

"Instead they are stripping it of assets, cutting back the services, starving it of goods traffic (the last goods train travelled along the line earlier this month), until it dies."

The Duchess of Hamilton, is one of a pool of locomotives at Carnforth that have appeared on the route. The City of Wells, Sir Nigel Gresley, Lord Nelson and The Flying Scotsman have all left their dark marks on the up-gradient bridges, crossing the 24 arches of the Ribbleshead Viaduct as gingerly as so many tons of wheeled metal can.

The viaduct, which carries the line 160 feet high across the river Greta, is BR's ace card in its closure attempt. It is elderly and shows signs of severe wear and tear. It was built skilfully on a high curve, making it even more costly to repair.

Boys 'saw Exmoor Beast'

Two schoolboys believe they have had a face-to-face encounter with the so-called "Beast of Exmoor," which has killed more than eighty sheep and is being hunted by the Royal Marines.

Wayne Adams, aged 13, of North Molton, Devon, and Marcus White, aged 12, of Exwick, Exeter, were staying on an isolated farm in the heart of Exmoor when they saw a strange animal prowling near a flock of sheep on a common.

Wayne Adams said yesterday: "I looked over a gate and saw the animal about 10 yards away. It stared straight at me with bulging green eyes, just like a lion."

"It was jet black, apart from white markings down its chest, and had a head like an albatross dog, but was much too big to be a dog. It was over four feet high,

and about 15 inches wide across the back."

"I was scared, and did not know what to do. I stayed on top of the gate and said to Marcus, 'There's the thing everyone is looking for', and it lolloped away. It moved like a cat, but I don't think it was a puma. We later found its footprints and claw mark."

Marcus White said: "It sort of pranced away. I did not see it for as long as Wayne, and I was not so frightened."

Mr Mary Adams, Wayne's aunt, of Willingford Farm, Exford, where the boys were staying, said: "Whatever it was really frightened Wayne."

Police at Taunton, Somerset, said: "We are investigating a very large, albatross-type dog which the boys saw about five miles away from the last attack on sheep."

IBA may preview 'video nasties' programme

By Kenneth Goeling

A television programme due to be shown on Channel 4 on Wednesday next week, may be previewed by the Independent Broadcasting Authority because it shows scenes from video "nasties" films which feature extreme violence.

The programme, "A Gentleman's Agreement" made by the all-woman Broadside production company, has been moved from its scheduled time of 8.30pm to 10.15pm.

The title refers to the recently announced voluntary code of practice covering video films drawn up by the British Videogram Association.

Mrs Mary Whitehouse, president of the National Viewers' and Listeners' Association, said yesterday that she was asking the IBA to look at the programme "to see that it does not go too far".

She conceded that the programme could help in bringing to public attention the danger of such productions. But bringing such material to the screen could offend against the Broadcasting Act, she said.

The IBA said it would consider any representation made by Mrs Whitehouse. "We do preview programmes in any case where we deem it necessary", a spokesman said.

Mr Peter Jay, former chairman and chief executive

of TV-am, the commercial breakfast television company, is considering an offer, said to be worth between £15,000 and £20,000, to present Channel 4's weekend programme, "A Week in Politics".

Mr Jay presented London Weekend Television's Sunday current affairs programme, "Weekend World", for five years. He worked with Mr David Elstein, now executive producer of "A Week in Politics".

Although some independent producers are reported to be disillusioned with Channel 4, support for the channel has come from the independent television companies.

Mr John Fox, chairman of their research sub-committee, says in a message to potential advertisers that 95 per cent of the population will be able to receive Channel 4 by the end of the year, an extra three million potential viewers.

Some 43 per cent of adults now tune in every week and some 68 per cent watch Channel 4 every four weeks. 22 million watch every week and 35 million every four weeks. "Mr Fox said: The true success of Channel 4 as a powerful and effective advertising medium has tended to be masked by an avalanche of unfavourable publicity in the press."

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Heseltine's style

NF infiltration denied

ELECTION JUNE 83

Confused voters squeezed by warring sides

By Nicholas Timmins

In the "nuclear election" as CND has hopefully dubbed the campaign, the issues over the bomb could not on one level be simpler or on another more complex.

On the one side is the Conservative stance, an uncompromising determination to maintain and modernize Britain's and Nato's nuclear capability, unless agreements are reached with the Soviet Union.

On the other is the mesh of proposals from the other parties, reflecting the huge growth of the peace movement in the past three years and fears about where nuclear escalation and Nato's current strategy are leading.

In the middle is the electorate, which on the evidence of the polls, is simply confused.

Poll after poll has shown a clear majority against cruise and Trident, but a larger majority against Britain retaining nuclear weapons. At the moment at least, the polls show the second view winning over the first.

Involved in the immediate electoral question are three overlapping types of weapon

system, aspects of the Nato alliance, two sets of disarmament talks in Geneva, and three differing views of how security can be maintained but some degree of disarmament achieved.

The weapons are the battlefield nuclear weapons, including bombs and shells; the intermediate range missiles in the shape of cruise and Pershing; and Polaris, Britain's existing independent deterrent and its replacement, Trident.

The Nato alliance is affected through the future of United States nuclear bases, which include the Poseidon submarine base at Holy Loch and the F-11 nuclear-capable bombers, and the question of Britain's role in Nato.

The disarmament talks are the Intermediate Nuclear Forces (INF) talks where cruise, Pershing and the Soviet SS-20s are under negotiation, and the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) where long-range missiles are the subject.

The Conservative stance is that Britain needs a nuclear defence system tied to Nato's. Cruise will be deployed

THE ISSUES THE BOMB

unless the Geneva talks result in the elimination of Soviet SS20s.

Though not mentioned by name in the manifesto, Trident, with its more accurate and more numerous warheads, will replace Polaris, but the party will support efforts to reach balanced, verifiable disarmament agreements with the Soviet Union - in other words, strictly multilateral disarmament if that is achievable.

Of the many other options in the nuclear debate, the Government has rejected most. It opposed a United Nations freeze proposal on the ground that it would block the Geneva talks. A promise of "no first use" by Nato would be an invitation to the Russians to launch a conventional attack, Mr Heseltine said.

Polaris will not go into the INF talks because the Government sees it as a strategic deterrent, not an intermediate range weapon, and the talks are bilateral between the Soviet

Union and the United States. It will not go into the START talks on strategic weapons, because they, too, are bilateral.

"Dual key" on cruise, giving Britain a physical control over the firing, would be expensive and unnecessary, the Government maintains. Their deployment is covered by the "joint decision" agreement with the United States, it is argued.

Labour's position starts from the unilateralist stance that Britain cannot be defended by nuclear weapons whose use would guarantee nuclear annihilation in return, and that Britain's renunciation of nuclear weapons could be used to trigger other unilateral and multilateral initiatives.

The manifesto promises cancellation of Trident and cruise, a cut in the proportion of national resources spent on defence, the removal of all nuclear bases and weapons, including by implication those of the United States, but a commitment to remain in Nato. Polaris would be included in the Geneva talks.

Labour's stance, a carefully constructed compromise

between the unilateralists and multilateralists in the leadership, has been visibly coming apart at the seams in the past week, leaving widespread doubts about precisely what Labour would do and when.

The Alliance programme stands part-way between Labour's unilateralist manifesto and the Conservative position, offering a programme of retaining Britain's nuclear capability, but attempting to raise the nuclear threshold - the point at which nuclear weapons would be used in war.

Is manifesto says Trident would be cancelled. The intermediate and strategic talks in Geneva should be merged or closely linked, and Polaris put into them. Nato should move towards a "no first use" policy, with stronger conventional resources.

Before deciding to deploy cruise, the Alliance says it would take into account the negotiating positions of the United States and the Soviet Union partners, and whether "dual key" has been agreed.

Tensarrow - Unemployment

Heseltine goes armed with foes' ammunition

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

Happy the politician who can campaign on his opponents' manifesto. In a week of hectic campaigning Mr Michael Heseltine has had a lovely time exploiting Labour's difficulties over defence policy.

Wherever he goes in this election campaign, the Secretary of State for Defence carries the Labour manifesto. As he walks around the streets it is clutched to his chest. It is brandished at election meetings and provides texts for his speeches.

He even offers to issue an official statement on behalf of the Labour Party elucidating its defence policy. Needless to say, the elucidation does not advance Labour's cause.

Underlying his approach to electioneering is an exuberance and apparent joy in the hustings which has him endlessly searching for the quotable quote and producing the occasional gimmick.

But for a man noted for his ability to deliver high-octane speeches, his overt style is surprisingly quiet and intimate.

When talking to people in a shopping centre, his natural posture is to stand loosely to attention, feet almost together, arms at his sides. The conversation is conducted in such quiet tones that the eavesdropping journalist is hard put to follow what is being said.

To every question Mr Heseltine has an earnest, obviously sincere reply, but his fluency can leave the questioner vainly opening and closing his mouth, fish-like, trying to get a word in.

Determination, however, pays off. When a student from the Bradford School of Peace Studies raised the issue of nuclear weapons, Mr Heseltine said: "Let me explain", only to be stopped by the student who responded: "No, Mr Heseltine, you let me explain", and proceeded to do so.

Even in many of his set-piece speeches his approach is conversational, although at Epsleigh last Wednesday, when provided with a microphone with plenty of decibels and just enough hecklers to get him going, he turned on the style which sends every Conservative home ready to die for the cause.

He responds warmly to non-political people, especially in Tooty, which he visited often when holding special ministerial responsibility for Merseyside after the riots of 1981. He recognizes a woman, carrying her shopping home to her council flat whom he had encountered on a previous visit, and she asks to be remembered to Mrs Thatcher.

He speaks with emotion of the "kids" of Tooty, of their wit and talent and vitality and of the need to help them.

Occasionally he stoops to dubious argument. The most shameless of them being that because unemployment rose while Mr Foot was Secretary of State for Employment from 1974 to 1976, Labour would have no competence in controlling unemployment today.

He shows no sign of recognizing that an extension of that logic would suggest that because unemployment has risen more dramatically under the Thatcher government, the Conservatives would have even less chance of relieving the problem.

He endlessly repeats that defence is the most important issue in the campaign. For him it undoubtedly is, because if the Conservatives gain the hand-some victory which at present seems likely, and reasonably claim, that it gives a mandate for the deployment of cruise missiles and the purchase of the Trident missile system.



Everest '83

Parkinson denies NF infiltration

By Anthony Bevis, Political Correspondent

Mr Cecil Parkinson, the Conservative Party chairman, dismissed yesterday a suggestion that the party had been subjected to significant infiltration by members of the far-right National Front and the League of St George.

The Daily Mirror reported yesterday that Mr Philip Pedley, national chairman of the Young Conservatives, had warned that fascist infiltration of the organization, which had been uncovered in a London borough, could be "the tip of the iceberg".

But Mr Parkinson told yesterday's campaign press conference: "I think it would be safer to say, having looked further into the problem, that he would describe them as the tip of an ice-cube. Mr Pedley began to think that there was some extremist infiltration of the Young Conservatives, and he decided he wanted to get rid of them and he had the full backing of the party in doing so".

A special investigation committee had been set up, and over six years, Mr Parkinson said, three or four people had been expelled from the Young Conservatives. "There are so few of them that the committee that was set up has had virtually nothing to do at all since it was set up".

But the point I want to stress, he added, "is that we have no place for such people and the action that the Young Conservatives have taken is to get rid of them. We in our party have no truck, or have no wish to have any truck, with such people".

By contrast, he said that people could not belong to the Young Socialists unless they were extremists and the Young Liberals were much too strong for Mr Steel's delicate stomach.

Vogel-Honecker meeting signals rapprochement between German states

From Michael Binyan, Bonn

Government circles here expressed satisfaction and optimism at the cordial reception given to Herr Hans-Jochen Vogel, the Social Democratic Party leader, by Herr Erich Honecker, the East German party chairman, at an unexpected private meeting in East Germany on Saturday.

There is a strong hope that the East Germans may now be ready to rescind the increase in the minimum compulsory currency exchange for Western visitors, which has been a stumbling block in better relations between Bonn and East Berlin.

In several hours of talks with Herr Honecker at Werbellinsee, north of Berlin, Herr Vogel brought up this touchy topic which the two men discussed in detail, as well as the recent difficulties over the treatment of transit travellers and relations generally between the two German states.

It was Herr Honecker's initiative to receive Herr Vogel, who was making a private visit to East Germany, and he emphasized East Berlin's interest in maintaining and developing good relations.

The East German media gave considerable publicity to the visit, held in the same hunting lodge where Herr Honecker met Herr Helmut Schmidt, the former Chancellor, in December, 1981. *Neues Deutschland*, the party newspaper, carried a



Vogel: A touchy topic. Honecker: Visit revived long report and a picture on its front page yesterday.

According to the ADN, the East German news agency, Herr Honecker said both German states had a special responsibility for peace in Europe.

He pointedly emphasized also that he considered his visit to West Germany, cancelled in the wake of a row over border incidents, had been "postponed but not cancelled".

Herr Vogel gave a full report of his talks to Herr Hans-Otto Braunigam, the head of the West German mission in East Berlin, to his party and to the Government here.

At the same time Herr Heinrich Windelen, the Minister for Inter-German Affairs, emphasized at the weekend that Bonn should seize every chance to improve relations. He favoured more bilateral agreements with East Berlin.

Herr Vogel's reception underlines the enormous importance East Germany now attaches to stable relations with its Western

neighbour. The East Germans have clearly been anxious not to let recent difficulties prompt a tougher line by the Bonn coalition, as urged by Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the Bavarian Prime Minister.

Travellers to and through East Germany have reported a marked improvement in their treatment by border officials in recent weeks. Herr Honecker is also eager that the expected worsening in East-West relations that will follow Western deployment of new Nato missiles this autumn should not affect Inter-German relations.

Herr Vogel announced he is to continue regular private visits to East Germany. He held talks with Herr Braunigam in East Berlin earlier this month, and is to visit Dresden soon. Both he and Dr Helmut Kohl, the Chancellor, seem to be bending over backwards at the moment to demonstrate who can get on better with East Germany.

Meanwhile, the East German authorities deported six more unofficial peace campaigners from Jena to West Germany yesterday, bringing the total number expelled in recent weeks to 20. Bavarian border police said the six were mainly students and young people, and included one woman with an eight-month-old baby.

The expelled, who will probably be deprived of their East German citizenship, said they want to go to West Berlin.

Death in Politburo helps Andropov

From Richard Owen, Moscow

The death of Mr Arvid Pelshe, the Politburo's oldest member, has given Mr Yuri Andropov extra room for manoeuvre just as he is preparing a possible top-level reshuffle.

Mr Pelshe, who was 84, was praised in an obituary signed by Mr Andropov for his "rich experience and selfless service". A man of skeletal appearance, best known for his imposition of rule from Moscow on his native Latvia after the Second World War, Mr Pelshe had not been active for some time. He had been a member of the Communist Party since 1915, and had taken part in the Bolshevik Revolution two years later.

He was one of the last remaining members of the leadership who could claim to have witnessed the events of 1917 and meet Lenin. The obituary described him as "one of the oldest representatives of the glorious cohort of Bolshevik-Leninists".

Mr Pelshe's death leaves vacant the post of head of the party control commission, which enforces discipline in party ranks. He held the post for 17 years.

Mr Andropov is putting the finishing touches to policy and personnel changes which are expected to be announced at the

Central Committee plenum in two weeks' time.

The Central Committee has not met in plenary session since Mr Andropov came to power last November, and there is a widespread feeling that, after six months as party leader, Mr Andropov should take a clear-cut stand on the economy and ideological questions, and put more of his own supporters in key leadership positions.

Mr Pelshe's death reduces the Politburo to 11 members. Although Mr Andropov is entitled to leave it at that, it is thought likely that he will appoint new members.

The only new face in the Politburo since Mr Brezhnev's death last November is that of Mr Grigori Aliliev, aged 59, the former party chief in Azerbaijan. He was appointed when Andrei Kirilenko, a prominent Brezhnevite, was removed by Mr Andropov.

There has, however, been a steady trickle of ministerial and lower-level Central Committee changes, and Mr Andropov is expected to consolidate these with changes at the top.

There were strong rumours that Mr Pelshe had died last November, shortly after Mr Brezhnev's funeral, but it had not emerged that he had been ill. He appeared at the Supreme Soviet session in the Kremlin in December. *Obituary, page 14*

Weinberger arms call 'unrealistic'

From Our Own Correspondent, Bonn

Mr Caspar Weinberger, the American Secretary of Defence, yesterday visited units of the West German Army in Lower Saxony, accompanied by General Meinhard Giaz, the Chief of Staff, on the first of two days of talks here. Today he is to discuss with Herr Manfred Wörner, the Defence Minister, the likely deployment of new Nato missiles in Germany in the autumn.

Herr Wörner categorically denied over the weekend, however, that Mr Weinberger was bringing a "timetable" for the deployment of the Pershing 2 and cruise missiles with him. Mr Weinberger emphasized in an interview in *Die Welt* yesterday that he thought it essential for Bonn to go ahead with deployment of the Pershings.

He also sharply criticized Herr Helmut Schmidt, the former Chancellor, for his recent remarks that the Americans were not negotiating seriously at the Geneva arms talks. He said Nato should be prepared for military action outside the Nato area, but did not give a figure for the number of reservists he would like West Germany to supply to fill gaps in American forces in such a conflict.

Assassination plot

Warsaw tightens security for Pope

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

A failed plot to assassinate the Pope has highlighted the immense security problems facing the Polish authorities, who have somehow to prevent massive pro-Solidarity demonstrations and possible murder plots during the papal visit next month.

According to an account in the newspapers yesterday, a patient who escaped from the mental asylum in Rybnik, near Katowice, was detained by police while trying to place a bomb on St Anna Mountain in Silesia, where the Pope is due to visit a shrine. The bomb would have been triggered off by the rays of the sun, according to the official report.

General Konrad Straszewski, who is in charge of the Pope's security during his visit which begins on June 16, said in a recent interview that the In-

Walesa stays silent

Warsaw (AFP) - Mr Lech Walesa was yesterday called for the third time as a "witness" in an official inquiry into former leaders of the Social Self-Defence Committee (KOR), a spokesman at his home in Gdansk said.

Mr Walesa refused to answer questions at police headquarters in Gdansk for two and a half hours, as he had done on Friday and Saturday.

Interior Ministry was receiving various signals and warnings. "As a result of such reports, we recently confiscated quite a lot of explosives and guns. Usually the guns were old - from the last war - but they were well preserved and could be normally used," he said.

The security services, the general said in an interview

with the weekly *Przegląd Tygodniowy*, had also tightened control of factories and plants which use explosives and plants

Although the general, who is also deputy Interior Minister, said that fewer than 73,000 militiamen would be used to control the visit, he made it clear that reserves would be called up.

There are also various measures to make sure that workers cannot leave their factories in one part of the country to join the Pope in the south.

Many workers have been told they cannot take holidays during the period of the visit. Universities are being closed. Children are being encouraged to go on summer camps in East Germany and other European countries, and party workers have been told to be on the ideological offensive to ensure that the Pope's trip does not become an "anti-socialist jamboree".

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Telford

The Growing State

Instant reaction to Williamsburg security statement

Moscow laments destruction of détente

From Richard Owen, Moscow

The Soviet Union reacted swiftly to the Williamsburg declaration on arms control yesterday, saying that the West's determination to deploy cruise and Pershing 2 missiles in Europe if the Geneva talks failed showed that détente had been obliterated once and for all.

Adopting a tone of sorrow rather than anger, Moscow said that the declaration was made up of "the usual set of phrases" and showed "no sign of a shift in the direction of realism".

Commentaries distributed by Tass said that the United States, having failed to reach an economic consensus at Williamsburg, had made sure of imposing its will on Western Europe in the military field. That meant going ahead with the deployment of new Nato missiles in Europe by the end of the year at all costs.

The declaration was described by Mr George Shultz, the American Secretary of State, as evidence of Western unity and firmness. Tass claimed, however, that there had been serious differences behind the scenes, and that the United States had only been able to impose its view after a delay.

Tass said the warning issued by the Soviet Government last Saturday had obviously had an effect on America's West European allies.

The warning, published in *Pravda*, said that if cruise and Pershing 2 missiles were deployed as planned, the Soviet Union would respond by stationing missiles of its own "in arrangement with other Warsaw Pact countries", and would threaten the territory of the United States directly.

The West Europeans at Williamsburg had evidently thought it "politically inadvisable", Tass said, to support President Reagan's "absurd thesis" that the Nato deployment and arms buildups would force Moscow into making an agreement on American terms.

The Russians are none the less dismayed by the tough and unanimous Western stand at Williamsburg, coming as it did only hours after Moscow had warned the West "with the utmost clarity" not to go ahead with the deployment of cruise and Pershing.

Tass also regretted that the Williamsburg summit had refused "categorically" to include the British and French deterrents in the Geneva negotiations.

● WILLIAMSBURG: the unprecedented decision by the leaders of the seven major Western industrialized nations



Tourist trail: President Reagan (left) acting as a guide explains a display of colonial crafts in Williamsburg to Chancellor Kohl of West Germany (centre), President Mitterrand of France and Mr Pierre Trudeau of Canada (right).

to make a strong statement on arms control and security originated from a suggestion by Mrs Thatcher at a dinner attended by the participants on Saturday night, Nicholas Ashford writes.

The Prime Minister who had been asked by President Reagan to introduce the first political discussion of the summit, made the point that such a declaration would strengthen the United States hand a critical time in the Geneva negotiations.

According to well-placed sources there was no disagreement that night about the desirability of making a statement on security, even though the summit was "supposed to concentrate on economic matters."

Consequently, President Reagan, who had acted as notetaker during the dinner discussion, walked over to a separate dinner of foreign ministers at about midnight and asked Mr George Shultz, the

Secretary of State, to draw up such a declaration based on Mrs Thatcher's opening remarks.

The actual drafting of the statement, however, proved more complicated.

The deepest reservations, about both the desirability of making such a statement and the timing of its release came from the French. M Claude Cheysson, the Foreign Minister, commented that "We are not here as a super NATO".

The French also suspected

that Mrs Thatcher wanted the statement to be released before her return to London.

When asked about this at a press conference before leaving Williamsburg, the Prime Minister feigned horror that she could have harboured any such self-serving motives. However, a high American official told *The Times*: "There's no doubt she wanted to have it before she went home".

France was not the only nation to raise objections to the statement. West Germany, Canada and Japan also expressed concern, which led to a seven-hour delay in its publication and the impression that they were arguing about an issue on which they wanted to show themselves united.

The text that was finally agreed contains no shift in the allies' negotiating stance on intermediate range forces and represents a broad endorsement of the American approach to the Geneva talks. However, its language is less hard-hitting than either President Reagan or Mrs Thatcher had advocated.

The summit leaders pledged to maintain sufficient military strength "to deter any attack, to counter any threat and assure the peace". At the same time the leaders declared: "We commit ourselves to devote our full resources to reducing the threat of war".

The most strongly contested section was one that read: "Our nations express the strong wish that a balanced, INF agreement be reached shortly. Should this occur, our negotiations will determine the level of deployment. It is well known that, should this not occur, the countries concerned will proceed with the planned deployment of the US systems in Europe at the end of 1983".

Watford get a warm reception in China

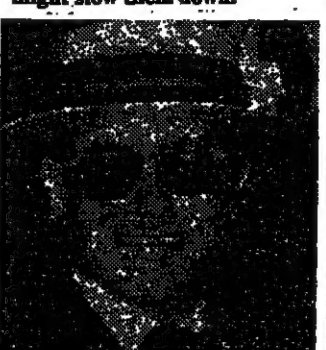
From David Bonavia, Peking

Watford Football Club arrived here yesterday, to be greeted by the hottest day of the year and the news that the air-conditioning at their hotel had broken down.

Elton John, the pop singer, who is the club's chairman, was sweating profusely in the airport terminal even before stepping into the steamy 34°C (93°F) atmosphere outside.

Mr John, wearing a three-piece suit, hat and a diamond in his right ear, was born in Pinner and is a lifelong Watford supporter. Asked if he had thought of giving a concert in China he replied: "I'm only here for the football".

The Watford tour is sponsored by a group of companies led by London Export Corporation. The club will play three matches, two in Peking against the Chinese national side, and one in Shanghai. The players are optimistic about their prospect, though Nigel Callaghan admitted that the heat might slow them down.



Elton John: Only there for the football.

Turks hold over 1,500 after raid into Iraq

Ankara - Between 1,500 and 2,000 "bandits", captured by the Turkish Army in northern Iraq, are to be tried in Turkey and Iraq, reliable reports said here, Rasit Gurdilek reports.

Elite Turkish troops are still combing the area for guerrilla hideouts. Their objective is to make a "thorough job" of removing Kurdish militants and the remnants of Turkish extremist organizations from the region.

Mr Ihter Turkmen, foreign minister, flew to Baghdad on Sunday to discuss possible joint measures. Under a recent agreement the armed forces of both countries can cross borders in pursuit of guerrillas.

Turkey asked to reprieve 44

Strasbourg (Reuters) - The Council of Europe's parliamentary assembly has asked President Kenan Evren of Turkey to commute death sentences passed by Turkish military courts last week on 35 Kurds and nine alleged members of the Turkish People's Communist Party.

Turkey's relations with the Council of Europe, of which it is a member, are strained. Five other members will accuse Turkey before the European Human Rights Commission in October of mistreating prisoners and curbing trade unions.

Charter man serves term

Vienna (Reuters) - Vaclav Benda, aged 36, a spokesman of the Czechoslovak Charter 77 human rights movement, has been released after four years in prison on charges of subversion, emigre sources said. He was sentenced in October, 1979, with five others, including Vaclav Havel the playwright. He served his full sentence. Mr Havel, aged 47, was sentenced to four-and-a-half years but was released this year on health grounds.

Rhine relaxes grip on cities

Floods began to recede in Bonn, Cologne, Koblenz and other cities as the level of the Rhine fell a few inches but buildings were left coated in a filthy mixture of oil and mud, Michael Binyon writes.

Evidence at spy trial collapses

Düsseldorf (Reuters) - The prosecution at the trial of Flemming Soerensen, a Danish journalist accused of spying for East Germany, told the court they could not prove their case and asked that he be acquitted. The credibility of his former girlfriend, Nada Drazic, had been badly shaken during the trial, it was admitted.

Guiana bombs

Paris (Reuters) - The Revolutionary Caribbean Alliance, a previously unknown group, claimed responsibility for three bombings in French Guiana over the weekend in which one person died. The group said it was prepared to stop at nothing to gain independence for the territory.

More quakes

Tokyo (AFP) - Two earthquakes located deep underground shook northern Japan four days after the earthquake and resulting tidal waves that left 102 dead or missing and almost as many injured.

Blast kills three

Muiden (Reuters) - Three employees were killed in a blast at the De Krijgsman explosives factory in Muiden, near Amsterdam. The blast wrecked the building where 220lb of gunpowder was stored.

Debt decision awaits visit by the Pope

Finance ministers of the seven Western industrialized nations have agreed at the Williamsburg summit to reconsider the Polish debt after the Pope's visit there next month, *Bailly Morris* writes.

Any initiative will be based on moves by the Polish Government to introduce reforms and relax martial law. Poland has been in arrears on a debt estimated at \$20,000m (\$12,300m), owed largely to European banks.

The United States and West European countries introduced curbs on economic relations with Poland after the 1981 military crackdown.

Damascus pulls back troops

From Robert Fisk, Mai Saloun, Syria

Hundreds of Syrian troops were withdrawn from front line positions in the Lebanese Bekaa Valley yesterday and sent back to Damascus in convoys of lorries and military buses.

In this small Syrian town just inside the border, I counted 32 army lorries - each containing up to 50 soldiers of Colonel Rifaat el-Assad's "special forces" units - moving out of Lebanon in the space of just one hour.

The Syrian "manoeuvres" in the Bekaa did indeed appear to be over. In southern Lebanon, no further Israeli reinforcements were reported yesterday, although large numbers of tanks remain positioned in the central Bekaa plain.

Several hundred Syrian troops were also ferried out of

Lebanon by green-painted military buses, crossing the frontier from Lebanon on the special military road which the Syrian Army built seven years ago to circumvent the Lebanese frontier station.

On the Beirut-Damascus international highway across the Bekaa, there was not a tank to be seen. There were, however, hundreds of Palestinian guerrillas on the main road, and in Damascus Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) officials have been saying privately that their own men are still being reinforced in the Bekaa.

After Sunday's guerrilla ambush on Israeli troops at Bhamdoun - the half-ruined ski resort that straddles the highway in the mountains above

Beirut - the Israelis have brought more men into the foothills.

More than 200 Israeli soldiers, sitting back-to-back on open lorries with rifles pointing outwards, were transported into the mountains yesterday.

So concerned have the Israelis become at the continued attacks on their men that a complex system of checks has now been instituted for motorists crossing the Syrian-Israeli front line outside Bhamdoun. Drivers are now ordered to take their vehicles on to a ramp for inspection while passengers have to show identity documents and passports to an Israeli officer. Israeli tanks still stand beside the road down to Beirut, watched from a distance by Phalangist militiamen.

Under this programme, finance ministers of the group of five countries consisting of the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Japan consult with the IMF on their economic programmes, and are rated on their progress by the IMF's managing director, who also issues warnings when the economic policies of one nation appear to be harming another.

Summit's recovery goals

Continued from page 1 people, who make up a significant proportion of the 22 million unemployed in the summit countries.

A special addendum was attached to the main statement on ways in which Western nations can better coordinate their economic policies and goals through a process known as multilateral surveillance, which was first devised at last year's economic summit at Versailles.

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Ministers saw this as a way of creating more stable exchange rates and ensuring better coordination of their anti-inflation battle.

Only a brief mention was made of East-West economic relations, and the energy and high technology concerns which figured prominently at last year's summit. Extensive work on these issues had been completed before the summit began.

Special mention was made of the burden that the global recession has placed on the struggling economies of the Third World. The leaders expressed their "deep concern" about recovery in the developing countries, and pledged special assistance in the form of capital flows and development funds.

There had been a strong desire among several nations to send a message of Western support to the developing world prior to next month's annual meeting of Officials in Belgrade.

French officials said that the all-night session had given them what they came for by including the special mention of a Bretton Woods-type conference in the final agreement. This was seen by some as a trade-off in return for French agreement to go ahead with the unprecedented statement on security made by the summit leaders.

Summit's recovery goals

Continued from page 1

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Three-party coalition formed in Norway

From Christopher Mosey, Oslo

Norway will today announce the formation of a new three-party non-socialist government to replace the present Conservative minority administration of Mr Kåre Willoch, the Prime Minister.

Mr Willoch cancelled all previous engagements yesterday and was locked in negotiations with Mr Johan Jacobsen, chairman of the Centre Party, and Mr Kjell Magne Bondevik, leader of the Christian Democratic Party.

These were complicated by Mr Willoch's insistence on an agreement between the three parties for the next six years, which will enable him to go to the country in a general election in 1985 at head of a strong non-socialist alternative to Mrs Gro Harlem Brundtland's Labour Party, still the largest single political party in Norway.

The impetus for yesterday's talks came from Mr Jacobsen in a speech two weeks ago, in which he said he would be prepared to join a non-socialist alliance.

The fears of the three parties was that if agreement was not reached now, Mr Willoch's minority administration might be defeated in the budget debate in November, paving the way for a new Labour government.

The agreement expected to be announced today will be in principle only. Bargaining over the distribution of Cabinet posts is expected to continue for another two weeks.

Mr Willoch: Wants a six-year deal.

Sad millionaire's island dream

From Christopher Thomas, New York

Smiley Ratcliffe views the world from a mountaintop mansion tucked away near the hamlets of Frog Level and Liberty in Virginia. He is rich beyond his own wildest expectations and he is miserable.

It seems that only the British Government has the power to make him happy. Because it controls a tiny speck in the Pacific called Henderson Island, where Mr Ratcliffe wants to while away his years in hard, blissful labour.

He has formally requested permission to establish a home there and has sweetened his overture with an offer of \$800,000 (over £500,000) to the 54 residents of Pitcairn Island, the British colony 100 miles south west of Henderson.

In between spitting chewing tobacco into an empty yogurt cup Mr Ratcliffe, aged 57, explained that he despairs of civilization. His black Rolls-

Royce, meanwhile, glistened in the sun in the road that leads up to his home.

"It's got to where you can't do anything any more without first checking it out with some idiot," he said. "Civilization is just rotting us away. So what we want to do is get away from civilization."

Once away, he wants to work and struggle in the manner of a true pioneer, not to laze endlessly beneath the tropical sun. "Why would I want a damn paradise?" he reflected irritably while chewing on a plug of Work Horse shag. "I'm a warrior. My hope is to live there, sweaty, dirty and happy for the rest of my life."

By his own definition he is a character, "an original". When he was learning to be a football coach he studied the campaigns of Genghis Khan, Napoleon and Robert E Lee. He has been a soldier, a cattle man and -

hence his millions - a coal operator. He still owns a motel, a shopping centre and 20,000 acres of land.

He got divorced along the way and hopes one day that his two daughters and four grandchildren will join him on the 10 square miles of volcanic rock where he wants to live and die.

If Britain did give the go-ahead he would sail to Henderson with eight workmen to build houses and an airstrip.

His determination to escape manifested itself two years ago, when he set off for several months in a 60-ft yacht, scouring the Pacific for the ideal island. He surveyed Henderson from high up in the hills, and decided this was home.

It is 18 months since he asked the British High Commission in New Zealand for permission to set up home in Henderson. The request now rests with the Foreign Office in London.

UN concern at pirate attacks on boat people

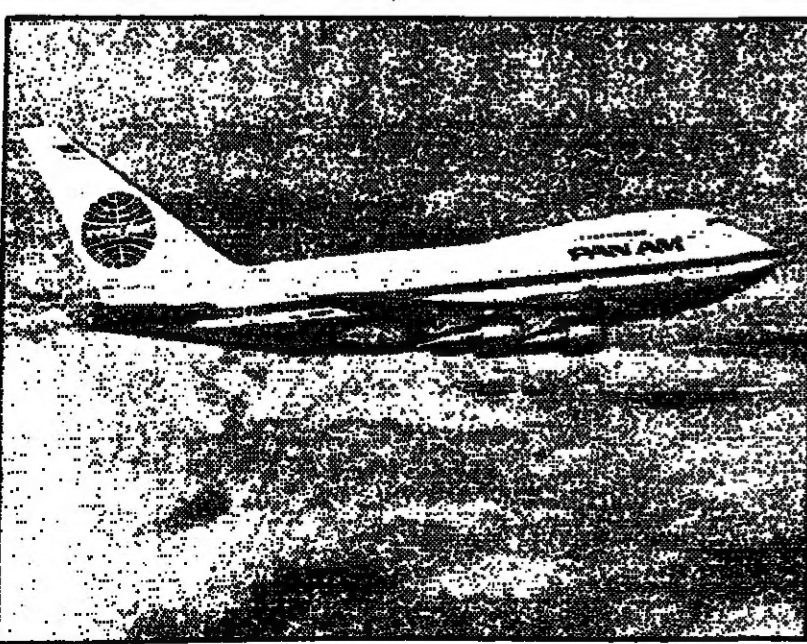
From Alan McGregor, Geneva

An abrupt increase in pirate attacks on Vietnamese boat people in the South China Sea has alarmed the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

At least 41 people have been killed, 25 women raped and another 21 kidnapped in the past four weeks. Of 14 boats which sailed for Thailand, with 860 on board, 12 were attacked.

The sole survivor from one boat, a girl, Tran Thi Kim Ngoc, aged 15, who reached safety after being abducted, said she saw another girl killed because she resisted rape. Some people were left abandoned on their sinking vessel, which had been repeatedly rammed.

Four men who were pulled out of the sea by fishermen and put ashore at Kra Island refugee camp said they survived because they were clubbed and thrown overboard. Twelve others were clubbed and stabbed to death and a similar number left to drown when their boat sank "in a sea full of blood to the screams and shouts of men, women and children".



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دکتر احمد الشیخ

European planemakers suffer setback as Spain buys US Hornets

From Richard Wigg
Madrid

Spain is to purchase 72 F18A Hornets from the United States as the Air Force's new advanced combat aircraft, Señor Felipe González, the Prime Minister, announced here yesterday.

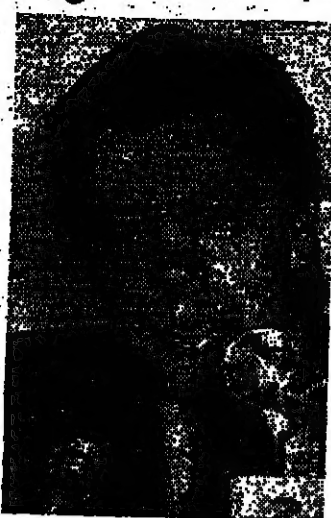
The decision, only 24 hours before the final deadline for signing, was the final blow to hopes that the Tornado, the European contender built by Britain, West Germany and Italy, would be chosen in preference to the McDonnell Douglas fighter-bomber.

Orders for British Aerospace, partners in the Panavia consortium, and particularly for Rolls-Royce RB 199 engines, would have meant extra jobs in Lancashire.

If Spain had taken the so-called European option, it would also have helped the consortium to bridge the gap it faces before turning to the next project, the Agile combat aircraft (ACA).

But Señor González's decision will make things easier for him in what looks like a politically difficult visit to Washington next month. The Cabinet left him to make up his own mind last week, as lobbying by the rival manufacturers reached a climax.

The decision also disappointed the Spanish Air Force, which last week insisted that 84 Hornets were the absolute



Señor González announcing his choice yesterday.

minimum for maintaining Spain's air defences in place of the aging American-made Phantoms and F4s.

Lieutenant-General Emilio García, the Air Force commander, described yesterday as a "day of sorrow" for the Air Force. Five years ago, when the Air Force launched the replacement programme, it asked for exactly double the number of aircraft that the socialist Government has approved. The Prime Minister had emphasised that buying only 72

aircraft would save the exchequer some £250m at a time of economic crisis.

Señor González did not disclose the precise revised cost of the F18A deal, which was originally priced at \$3,000m (£1,875m) when the previous Government took a first option last July. The last reported offer from McDonnell Douglas was \$1,822m for 84 aircraft. The rest of the money was to be spent on training and maintenance.

The first Hornets are expected to arrive in 1986, and will serve alongside Spain's 72 Mirage F1s, whose delivery France completed last year.

When the Socialists took office last December they ordered reconsideration of the deal, and a battle began to wring compensating industrial cooperation from the rival bidders. The Government claimed yesterday that the final McDonnell Douglas offer gave Spain more jobs.

Speaking before leaving for a visit to Latin America, Señor González ruled out any devaluation of the peso. There had been speculation that such a move was possible once his Government had got the municipal elections out of the way.

The Prime Minister also told an international businessmen's conference that his Government had no intention of nationalizing industries as a way out of the crisis.

Pretoria admits defection of officer

From Michael Horvath
Johannesburg

A young white member of the South African Defence Force has deserted and crossed the border into black-ruled Mozambique. According to the Mozambican authorities, he has applied for political asylum.

The official Mozambique news agency, AINA, reported that Lieutenant Gerald Andreas Eckert, aged 24 and born in West Germany, abandoned his car near the border on Friday night, climbed over the fence and was picked up the next morning by a Mozambique border patrol.

A statement issued yesterday by the South African Army confirmed that an officer going by this name had gone absent without leave last Friday. It said he had been serving in a temporary capacity as a medic in the medical corps since December.

Confirmation of his appointment, according to the statement, had been subject to his obtaining South African citizenship and completing a probationary period of 12 months. He had acquired citizenship, but his military status had not changed.

During his short period of service, the statement said, Lieutenant Eckert had found it difficult to subject himself to military discipline, and had been "placed under the control



Lieutenant Eckert: An act of protest against the white minority regime.

and supervision of other qualified nursing staff."

The Mozambicans said the Lieutenant Eckert had told them he had deserted because of "the nature of the South African regime". He also wanted to show that there were whites in the Army "who are against the minority regime".

● MAPUTO: Two rounds of heavy anti-aircraft fire rumbled through the Mozambique capital yesterday afternoon, hitting a small, unidentified aircraft over

Maputo Bay according to eyewitnesses, AFP reports. Some eyewitnesses said the aircraft was a jet fighter but no one could provide any further identification.

The aircraft began trailing smoke and spiralled downward, heading north-east out of the bay.

It was believed to have crashed into the Indian Ocean off Costa do Sol beach, six miles from the centre of the capital. There has been no official comment on the incident.

'P2' casts shadow over Italian election

From John Earle, Rome

The secret, and officially banned Masonic lodge P2 is casting its shadow over the campaign for the Italian general election on June 26.

Signorina Tina Anselmi, chairman of the parliamentary commission of investigation whose work has been suspended because of the dissolution, has given warning that it is still alive and powerful.

The Christian Democratic Party has, in fact, accepted as candidates five politicians on the list of the lodge's 953 members, publication of which caused the fall of Signor Arnaldo Forlani's government two years ago.

"P2 is by no means dead," Signorina Anselmi said in an interview published yesterday in the weekly magazine *Panorama*. "It still has power. It is working in the institutions. It is moving in society. It has money, means and instruments still at its disposal," she said.

The Venerable Grand Master, Signor Licio Gelli, has been in prison in Geneva since last year pending consideration of an Italian extradition request.

But Signorina Anselmi, a 56-year-old Christian Democrat on the party's left wing, said that P2 still had fully operative power centres in South America. It was also still able to condition, at least in part, Italian political life.

She understood that party leaders were in a difficult position over candidates for this election, because they did not have the information and documentation about P2's activities possessed by the commission. The commission members, moreover, were bound by secrecy.

She did not comment directly on the five candidates accepted by her party for the Chamber of Deputies, of whom the most prominent is Signor Franco Foschi, a former minister of labour (P2 membership No 1913).

The others are Gianni Ceroni (No 2141), Vito Napoli (No 2170), Sergio Pezzatti (No 1631) and Publio Fiori (No 1878).

Left holds San Marino

From Our Correspondent, Rome

The left-wing coalition in San Marino maintained its hold in the pocket-sized Adriatic republic in Sunday's general election, increasing its strength from 31 to 32 in the 60-member chamber.

Among the coalition partners, however, the Communists lost one seat, down from 16 to 15, while the two socialist parties each gained one, the San Marino Socialists up from eight to nine, and the Unified Socialists from seven to eight.

The Christian Democrats remain the strongest single party, with just over 42 per cent of the votes cast and 26 seats (unchanged).

Strife-torn Kashmir visited by Gandhi

Delhi (Reuters) - Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, opened a three-day campaign tour yesterday in the northern state of Jammu and Kashmir where, latest estimates said, 1,000 people were injured in pre-election clashes on Sunday.

The violence erupted between supporters of rival parties for next Sunday's state election, including the ruling National Conference Party and Mrs Gandhi's Congress (I).

Mrs Gandhi, addressing election meetings in the southern Jammu region of the frontier state alleged that people were being threatened with dire consequences if votes were not polled for the National Conference, the Press Trust of India news agency reported.

The violence, in which rival groups used knives and throw stones, broke out as a convoy of lorries and buses carrying National Conference supporters drove through several villages in the Kashmir valley.

In one township there was an exchange of gunfire between two groups, and there were reports of vehicles being burnt and shops and houses looted.

The National Conference is led by the Chief Minister, Mr Farouq Abdullah, son of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, "The Lion of Kashmir", who died last September. The Sheikh Abdullah dominated Kashmiri politics for 30 years and his memory and political legacy are big obstacles to the Gandhi party in its attempt to capture power in the state.

● India-Pakistan links: The continuing improvement of relations between India and Pakistan will be marked tomorrow by a visit to Islamabad by Mr P. V. Narsimha Rao, the Indian Foreign Minister, Michael Hamlyn writes.

The visit is the first in the series of discussions to take place under the auspices of the newly-formed Indo-Pakistan Joint Commission.

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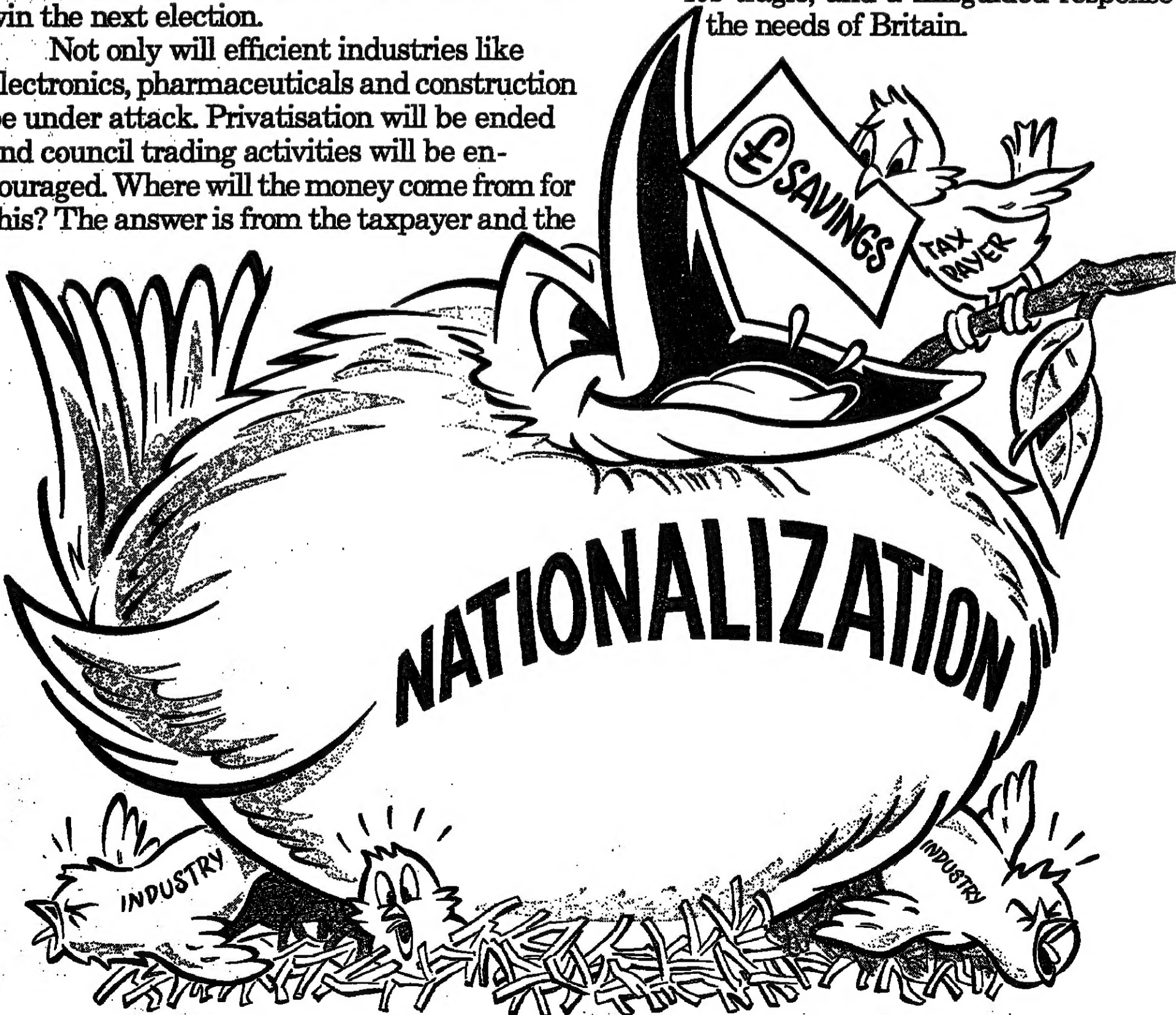
And private industry will be starved of investment capital.

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Prisoners of conscience



Taiwan: Wei Ting-chao

By Caroline Moorehead

Wei Ting-chao, editor of a banned political magazine *Formosa*, is serving six years in prison for "inciting a group of persons to commit or threaten violence".

He was arrested in December 1979, when a demonstration organized by the magazine's executive to celebrate the anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights degenerated into violent clashes.

Mr Wei was forbidden to see a lawyer until after being formally charged. His trial, together with 32 others, was in open court. In each case, the prosecution's principal evidence consisted of alleged confessions made during interrogation before formal charges were laid.

All but one of the defendants denied the confessions in court, maintaining they had been obtained by torture. They rejected the prosecution's claim that the incident was part of a plot to overthrow the Government.

Mr Wei, aged 46, is married and has one child. This is his third prison sentence. He spent the years between 1964 and 1968, and again between 1971 and 1976, in jail on political grounds.



Mr Wei: Confession obtained by torture.

Air base guards 'asleep'

From Stephen Taylor
Harare

Dog handlers responsible for patrolling the area where 13 Zimbabwe Air Force aircraft were sabotaged last year were sometimes found asleep on duty, and on occasion failed to report for work after being paid, the High Court was told yesterday.

The testimony was given by Squadron Leader John Neube, a leading prosecution witness. He was being cross-examined by Mr Harry Ognall, QC, appearing for six Air Force officers charged with aiding the sabotage at Thornhill air base last July 23.

The witness also agreed with Mr Ognall's suggestion that Wing Commander John Cox, one of the accused, who was in charge of the Air Force regiment, had made active efforts in the year before the sabotage to improve security and the training of security personnel.

In his evidence, Squadron Leader Neube, the officer commanding 202 Squadron at Thornhill, said he had been concerned about a reduction in available security manpower as individuals were frequently being sent on courses.

The six officers appeared in court yesterday in civilian dress, in spite of a regulation published in Friday's government Gazette requiring prisoners to wear prison uniform.

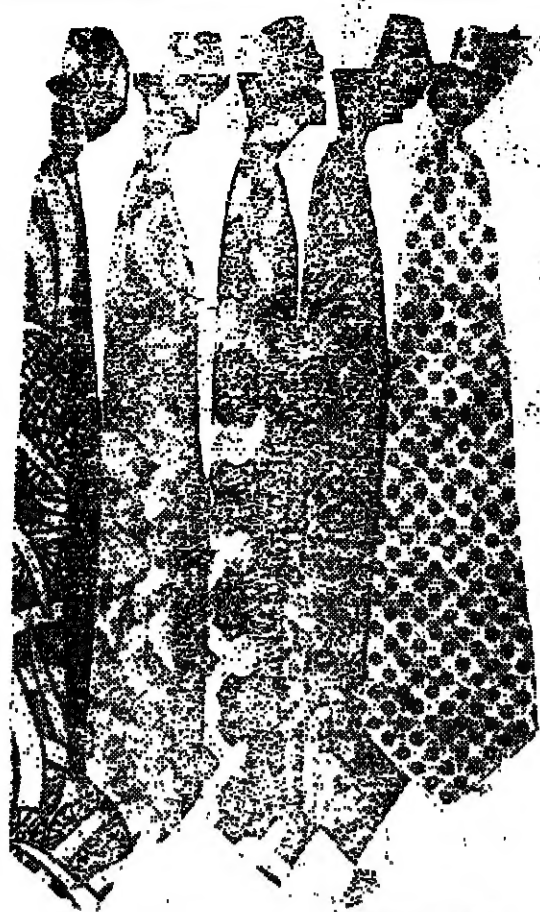
The new regulation also prohibits the wearing of security forces uniforms by accused. When the officers first appeared in court on May 23 they wore Air Force uniforms but were later forced to change into civilian suits.

Yesterday's session was adjourned early to enable the Ministry of Defence to produce Air Force documents which have so far been withheld from the defence.

White couple murdered

Harare - Police confirmed yesterday that a white Zimbabwean farmer and his wife were shot dead at the weekend, Stephen Taylor writes. The couple were not officially identified but are understood to be Barry and Diana Brooke, who were murdered at their farm near Glendale, about 40 miles north of Harare.

FASHION by Suzy Menkes



The Sixties encapsulated as neckwear. The display of ties includes Mr Fish (left) and Turnbull and Asser

Decorative hair combs from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries when hair ornaments were jewelry.



ABOVE Embroidered court dress of 1860. The underskirt was completely restored by the Conservation Department, and was mounted on the dummy by



RIGHT The



Photographs: Sarah Karada



ABOVE

Giving costume a human dimension, Sir Roy Strong, Director of V&A, with a dummy, banker Thomas Coutts, wearing 1810 black suit and plush hat. The mannequin figures are mounted by Alex Hart.

LEFT

Interior designer David Milner contributed to this collection of menswear mounted by Peter Giffin.

RIGHT

The hatpin as an art form, from a display of Victorian and Edwardian pins.

Stripping off for dressing up

It is a romantic but very real exhibition. It is pure and direct, done with great style and restraint.

On June 8, the Victoria and Albert Museum, of which Sir Roy is director, opens its Dress Collection to the public. It has taken five years to shore up a collapsing roof and refurbish the magnificent collection.

Now, under a vaulted dome, painted in creamy capuccino, are the "pure and direct" windows of a neutral world of beige paint and carpet. Nothing is Barry Mazur's arrangement of "Four Centuries of the Art of Dressing," detracts from the clothes themselves. Not a single button-back Victorian chair, dark oak Jacobean chest, gilded Rococo mirror or Art Deco lamp sets the scene for the clothes.

"Everything has been stripped away," says Sir Roy. "Dress is the sculpture of fabric on the human body. It has an aesthetic form. We are not trying to present it as part of an illustrated book or as the social history of Jane Austen's world."

He emphasizes the quality of the exhibits, the "untold labour" in the restoration of two eighteenth-century Mantua dresses with their

ridiculously wide two-dimensional skirts stiff with embroidery. He also underlines the real innovation of this exhibition in the way the clothes are exactly proportioned to fit the garment on display, instead of pinning and folding the clothes to the dummies. The result is to undermine the myths and preconceptions of our half knowledge. Here is a group of Victorians with a flowing dowager in bombastic silhouette and an even taller male by her side. By contrast, the males of our own well fed age seem small.

The scholarship behind the exhibition is meticulous. Hours, years have been spent on restoration by Sheila Landi and her team. Although I found the head of a dummy conservation engaged in the task of re-moulding the head of a dummy with polyfilla to get the correct 1920s silhouette. "The idea that unites the textile department is a deep loathing of what is being done at the Metropolitan Museum in New York," says Roy Strong. "We are all totally opposed to Diana Vreeland's degradation of fashion. Instead of exulting in technique, she debases it."

The Metropolitan's Costume Institute has turned its exhibitions into social events and crowd pullers,

under the guidance of the autocratic and eccentric Mrs Vreeland, ex-editor of American *Vogue*. New York socialite and a *manière* of the fashion world. Her style is to create the mood of a period with dash and verve, even if it means cutting two inches off an eighteenth century petticoat or adding unauthentic gloves. The international museum world criticizes her for lack of scholarship.

The V & A's Dress Collection is designed to be the antithesis of Vreeland's. The metalwork department has loaned jewelry; accessories are in period or laboriously copied from originals. The costumes have all been restored, as far as is possible to their original conception.

"With the Mantua dresses, the reconstruction was like an archaeological dig," says Madeleine Ginsburg, assistant keeper textiles and dress.

"We went through seven different seam lines to find the earliest and most credible."

The director admits that the basic design decision, to display the costumes as works of art, was a difficult one. He was inspired by a Japanese exhibition which showed clothes as sculptures against completely anonymous heads. He says: "I asked myself what costume has to do in the present time. How do we need to see it now? The idea should be not to confuse the public. This display is anti-camp, anti-dramatic, anti-theatre. Whether it will succeed or not, remains to be seen."

I shall make my own judgment on the Dress Collection, when I see the finished exhibition, complete with

accessories and lighting, although this will necessarily be low level to conserve the costumes. "I only hope it doesn't look dingy," says Roy Strong.

The greatest shock to me at my preview was not the lack of clutter, which I welcome because it has become a cliché of costume display over the last decade. It is the ghostly effect of no make-up and the wigs, all authentic in style but a uniform shade of pallid grey. Although small displays effectively show changing styles in accessories, from hair ornaments, to fans, to evening bags, to hankies and ties, the changing face is also a part of fashion history.

If there are doubters within the department, I did not meet them. Roy Strong praises the "superhuman effort" of the team. The Keeper of Textiles, Santina Levy affirms the director's message. "I

personally am keen to see dress as a work of art, as much as sculpture or ceramics," she says. "I hate the idea that you have got to sell it by turning it into a spectacle." The costumes often speak vividly for themselves, like Mr Burdett-Coutts' pompous woolly dressing gown, marked to look like like ermine, part of the strong collection of men's clothes displayed with style and freshness.

The idea of emphasizing the natural body shapes of the wearer is illuminating when it comes to twentieth century fashion, for you then see how great design can restructure our proportions.

Dior's curved New Look, sculpted as white jacket with black skirt, points up the contrast with the angular austerity suits. The twentieth century dress keeper, Valerie Mendes, sees the same contrast between the "softness of the 1970s" and the hard-edged preceding decade. Indeed there is nothing more extraordinary in the exhibition than the encapsulated 1960s. There, bent back at an odd angle (and looking like creatures from another planet) are five figures: Yves Saint Laurent's Mondrian dress sliced into squares, Mary Quant's quintessential mini shift, Pierre Cardin's space age splash of scarlet, Ungaro's skinny slither of lime green with

blue, and a Courrèges' youthquake dress in pure white with a midriff frizzle of daisies.

Sir Roy says he wants to make visitors think about technique, about how clothes are made. "I am appalled when I see fashion students in the museum with copies of 1950s *Vogue*, tracing the designs," he says. A small display of sewing machine and pattern suggests the questions that spring to mind when you see the seams scored into the back of a Digby Morton pebble tweed suit or Madame Vionnet's wool jersey cut on the bias in dove grey.

The entrance area is devoted to the first of the special exhibitions: Valerie Mendes's exploration of the Little Black Dress. That seems an unfair description of some of the grand gowns including an archetypal 1950s Balmain dance dress, an extraordinarily constructed Dior creation, and the purism of Jean Muir's jersey. The public would like constant changes to feed the imagination. But that is impossible according to the director. "It is more more complicated to alter a display of dresses," he says with feeling. "than to move a statue by Bernini".

Costume exhibitions

THE VICTORIA & ALBERT DRESS COLLECTION, Four Centuries of the Art of Dressing, at the V & A Museum from Wednesday, 8th June. Closed Fridays.

GALLERY OF FASHION, The Pittville Pump Room, Cheltenham from Tuesday, 7th June. Thirty costumes displayed in historical settings. Closed Mondays.

SHAMBELLIE HOUSE, New Abbey, Dumfries, 28th May to 25th September. Special Exhibition, The Rise and Fall of the Sleeve: Fashion in Britain 1825-1840. Closed Tuesday and Wednesday.

FABRIC OF SOCIETY: A celebration of the golden age of printed cotton 1770-1870: A collaboration between Laura Ashley and the Gallery of English Costume, Platt Hall, Manchester. A theatrical performance on Wednesday and Thursday 22nd and 23rd June at 7.30. Tickets at £4 and £5 from the Royal Northern College of Music, Box Office, All Saints, Manchester M13 9RD.

Drawings: John Babbage

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Left: Front-to-back cardigan is worth a second look. Go for a slim silhouette and wear it with the new knee-skimming straight skirt and a wide waist-cinching belt. Available in red, black, white, sand and blue cotton interlock. £18 by Zswei from Jones, 71 King's Road, SW3, Syboe, Colchester, Room at the Top, Newcastle on Tyne



Left: The versatile V-neck sweater takes you through the day and out on warm summer nights. Plait hair back or pin it up. Crunchy cotton/acrylic sweater by Strling Cooper in pastel pink, lemon and blue. £16.95 from Fenwicks, New Bond Street, W1.



Right: Originality is the name of this hand-knit game. Clever cabled cotton vest has a 'laddered' back and comes in sunshine-bright colours like canary yellow, jaffa orange and bright white. By Artwork, £54 from Cream of Leeds and mail order from Artwork, The Warehouse, 103 Bermondsey Street, SE1, p & p £1.50.

Back is beautiful

A golden 'tail' is going to be the most important fashion accessory this summer. For the low-backed tops that have swung into style need a brown back for a great exit line. Young girls are already borrowing daddy's classic V-necked sweaters - and wearing them back to front. The same sloppy shapes are now coming up as T-shirts, often with bold buttons to emphasize that back is beautiful. Another fresh view is the ladder back, that leaves well-tanned flesh peeking through the gaps. Indispensable to this new glamour is the low-backed bra, like the French Lise Charmel of Lovable's white lace, both at Fenwicks.

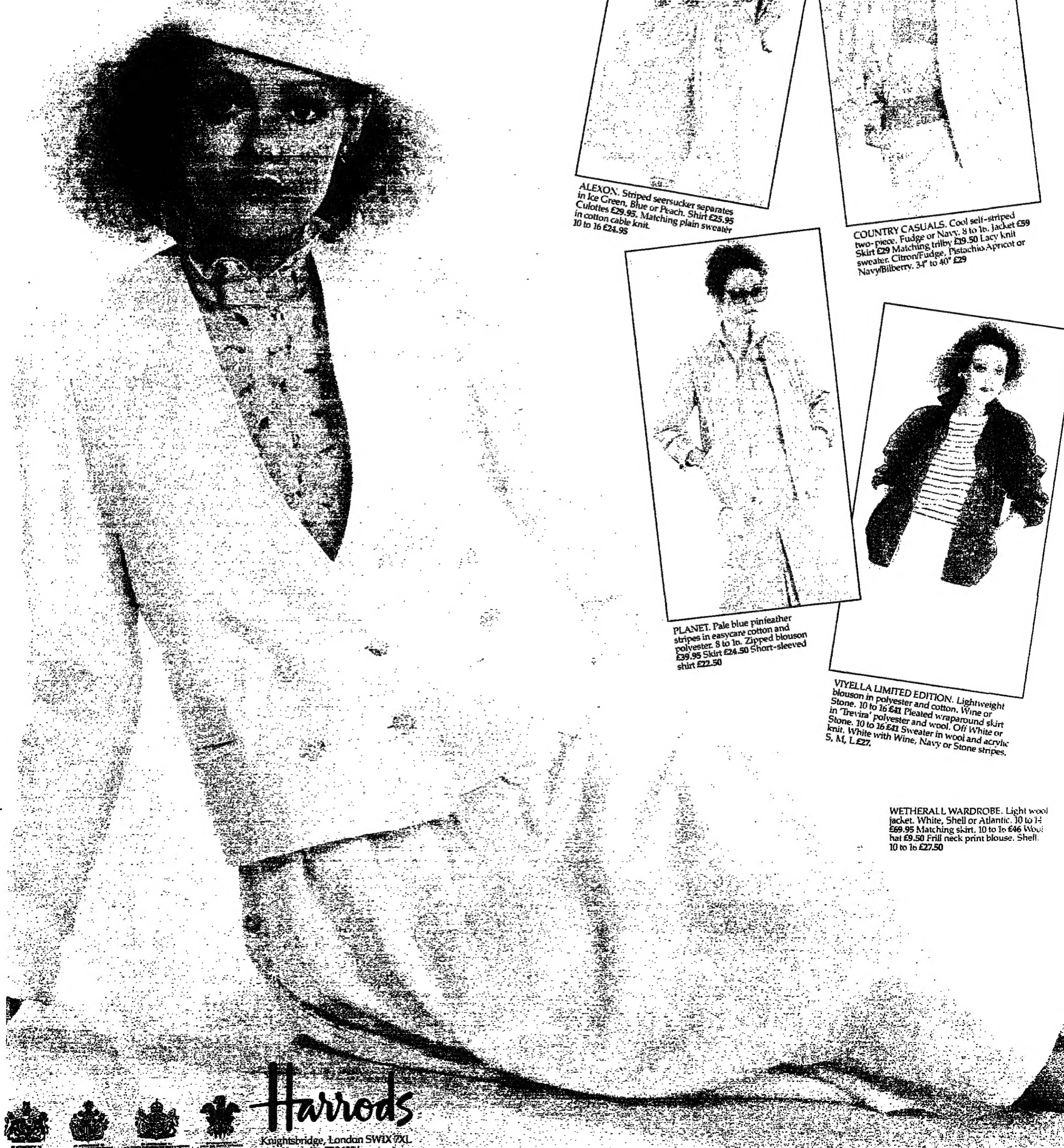
Assistant: Christine Painot

Introducing Harrods new Co-ordinates Room

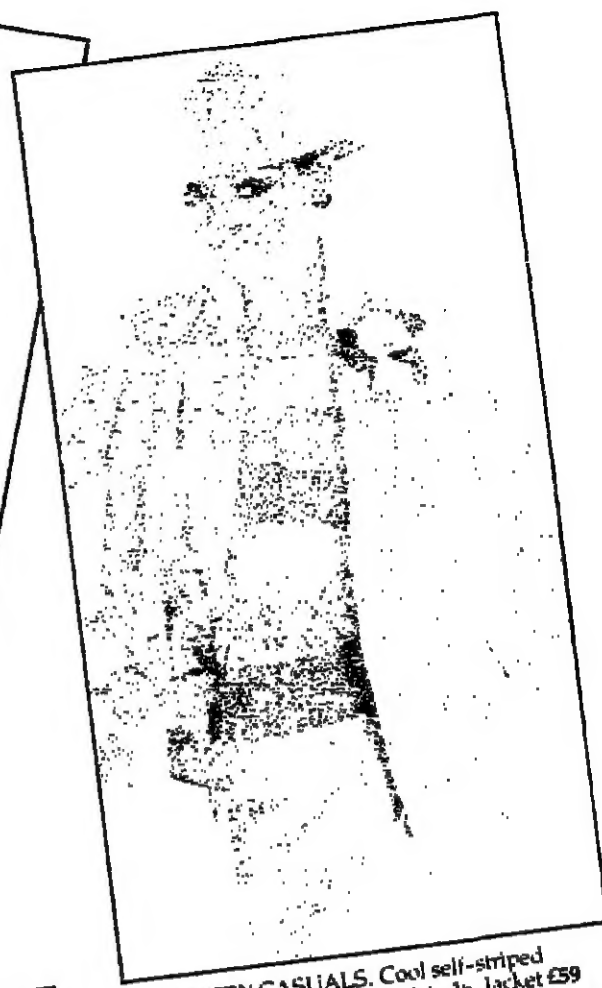
There's a great new get-together at Harrods. The Co-ordinates Room. The scintillating department we've just opened on our fashion floor. Five favourite names from the British fashion scene - Alexon, Country Casuals, Planet, Viyella Limited Edition, Wetherall Wardrobe. Five stunning collections in classic designs and beautiful

fabrics, each cleverly colour-co-ordinated. All together in one Room. The Room where you'll discover the look that's right for you now. The look you'll still be in love with next year. And the year after.

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ALEXON. Striped seersucker separates in Ice Green, Blue or Peach. Shirt £25.95 Culottes £29.95. Matching plain sweater in cotton cable knit. 10 to 16 £24.95



COUNTRY CASUALS. Cool self-striped two-piece. Fudge or Navy. 8 to 16. Jacket £39.50 Matching tunic £19.50 Lacy knit sweater. Citron/Fudge, Pistachio, Apricot or Navy/Bilberry. 34" to 40" £29

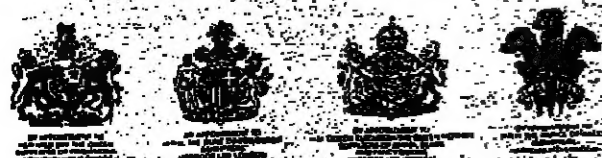


PLANET. Pale blue pinfeather stripes in easy-care cotton and polyester. 8 to 16. Zipped blouson £39.95 Skirt £24.50 Short-sleeved shirt £22.50



VIYELLA LIMITED EDITION. Lightweight blouson in polyester and cotton. Light Stone. 10 to 16 £21 Pleated wraparound skirt in "Trevira" polyester and wool. Off White or Stone. 10 to 16 £21 Sweater in wool and acrylic knit. White with Wine, Navy or Stone stripes. S, M, L £27

WETHERALL WARDROBE. Light wool jacket. White, Shell or Atlantic. 10 to 14 £69.95 Matching skirt. 10 to 16 £46 Wool hat £9.50 Frill neck print blouse. Shell. 10 to 16 £27.50



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SPECTRUM

John Barry reveals the secrets of the superpower talks on European nuclear missiles

Geneva behind closed doors

The United States and the Soviet Union have been negotiating over the stationing of cruise and Pershing missiles in Europe since November 1981. They are stalemated. This series discloses the reasons why

“Comrade Nitze, I will tell you a story.” It was the morning of December 1, 1981, the first working session of the superpower negotiations to limit, perhaps even abolish, a new generation of nuclear weapons in Europe. The Soviet and American delegations faced each other down length of the polished table in the penthouse of the United States mission in Geneva. Through the wide windows, the wintry sunlight gleamed on the lake and, beyond, the breath-catching view of Mont Blanc. At the centre of the table, the head of the Soviet team, Yuli Kvitsinsky, had decided to open proceedings by telling his American counterpart, Paul Nitze, a Russian joke.

“A bear was travelling on a train one day. And he noticed, hopping along the corridor outside his compartment, a rabbit. The rabbit was looking very worried. So the bear said: ‘What’s the matter, rabbit?’

“I am sure the inspector is coming,” said the rabbit. “But I don’t have a ticket.”

“Never mind,” said the bear. “Climb on to this seat next to me, and I’ll protect you.”

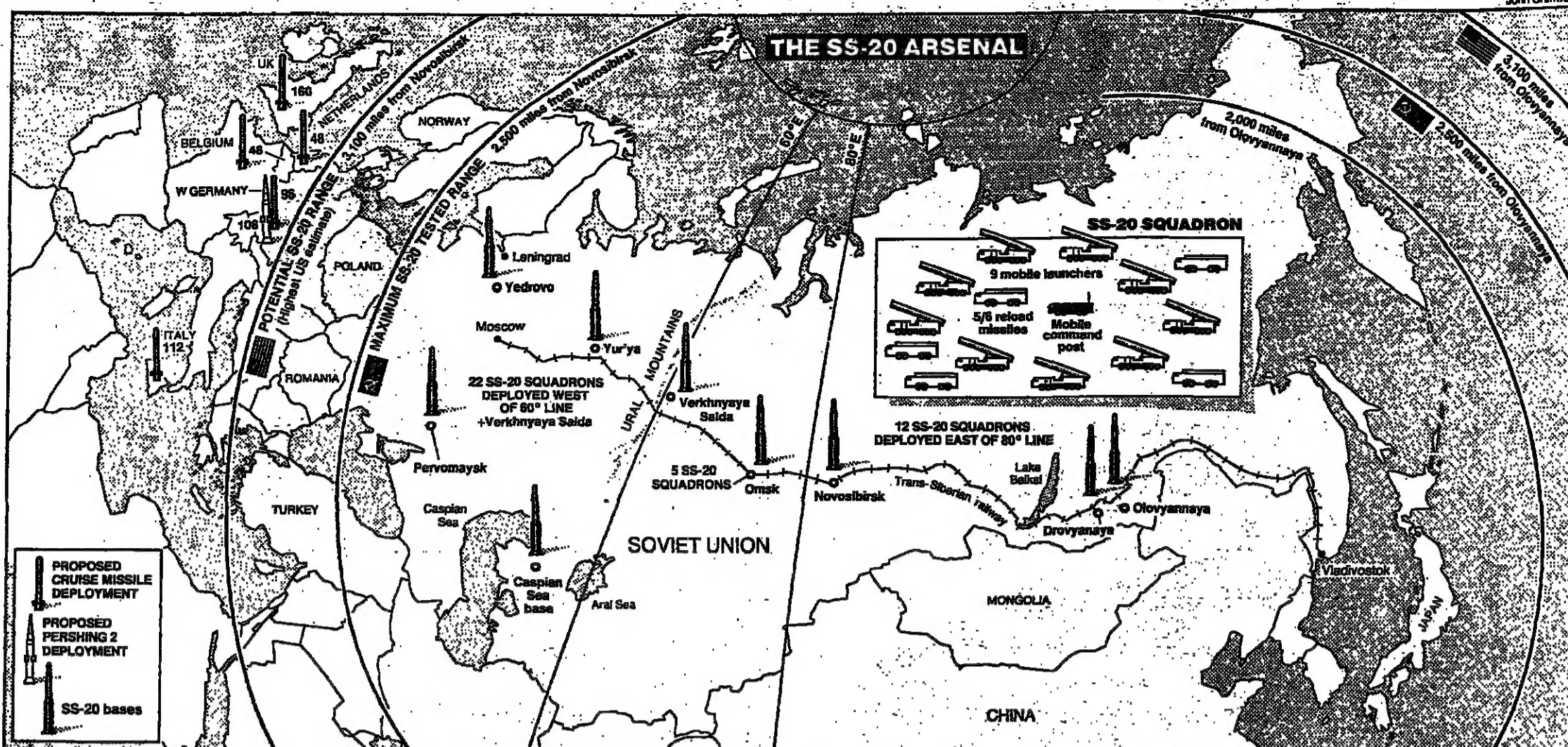
The rabbit looked dubious; but he finally decided to accept the bear’s offer, so he hopped on to the seat and settled down. But not for long...

As they listened to the story, the American delegation mentally recalled what they knew of the personalities behind the Slav faces staring across at them. There was General Yuri Lebedev, the representative of the Soviet General Staff; the technical expert, one of only two or three on the Soviet team who knew the real figures about their weapons production and performance. Beside him, Lem Masterkov from the Foreign Ministry; the diplomat who knew how to probe, with exquisite politeness, for cracks between the United States and its European allies. In the next seat, another Foreign Ministry man, Valeri Popov; a wizard with words, the man who would draft virtually all the Soviet documents presented in the talks. And then the “advisers and experts”, two of them the inevitable KGB men: Pavlichenko, masquerading as the representative of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and Kardashev, notionally from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. And leading the whole team, a new face in the small world of Soviet arms negotiators, at 45 a mere youth by Soviet standards, the protégé of Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko himself: Yuli Kvitsinsky. Telling a joke...

“But soon they heard the inspector coming down the corridor, and the rabbit got worried again. So the bear said: ‘I will tell you what we can do. I will hold you by your ears out of the carriage window, so the inspector cannot see you. Then, when he has gone, you can come in again.’

“The rabbit, by now really worried, agreed. So the bear picked him up by the ears” – and Kvitsinsky clenched his right fist – “and dangled him out of the window.”

“In came the inspector, and with his other hand the bear showed him his ticket. But the inspector was suspicious. ‘What have you got in that hand outside the window?’ he asked.



“Why,” said the bear – and here Kvitsinsky suddenly unclenched his fist and showed his empty palm – “Nothing.” Kvitsinsky smiled.

Across the table, Paul Nitze was surprised. A few minutes earlier, at the photo session for the world’s press, all had been cordial. Handshakes, smiles, banter. Now, behind closed doors, the Russians were at once spelling out the brutal reality. The Soviet view of the Intermediate Nuclear Forces negotiations – surely the message of Kvitsinsky’s “joke” – was that great powers abandon weaker allies when it suits them. The issue for the Soviets, Kvitsinsky seemed to be saying, was how rapidly the United States would realize that superpower relations demanded it abandon its commitment to equip western Europe with new missiles to counter the Soviet SS-20. What startled Nitze was not that the Soviets held this perception – it did not surprise him – but the apparent assumption that the United States would understand it and allow for it.

The anecdote proved an accurate prologue to the Geneva INF talks. Since that opening session, the two negotiating teams have met formally more than 70 times, and at more than

a score of informal encounters, from discreet lunch and dinner parties for two to a cheerily alcoholic boat trip round Lake Geneva by the massed delegations.

On the surface, the Geneva talks have witnessed great activity. It is an illusion. On the core issues, Geneva has made little progress. Serious negotiation between the Soviet Union and the United States have barely begun. And the longer the talks drag on, the harder it is to believe there will ever be serious negotiation. For Yuli Kvitsinsky’s jolly anecdote accurately represents the Soviet position: between superpowers, the fate of allies should not ultimately matter.

In bargaining terms at Geneva, that Soviet perception means this. The new weapons which Nato proposes to deploy at the end of 1983 – the Pershing-2 ballistic missiles and the Tomahawk ground-launched cruise missiles (GLCMs) – will be “strategic”. Why? Because they will hit the Soviet Union. But the Soviets’ own SS-20s are not “strategic”. Why not? Because they cannot hit the United States. The fact that they could devastate the territory of the United States’ allies in western Europe is, in Soviet eyes, irrelevant.

Between superpowers, the fate of allies should not ultimately matter.

The dominating topic of the Geneva talks has been the SS-20: its numbers, basing and capabilities. But on this central topic, there is stalemate. The Soviet objectives at Geneva are simple. Moscow wants to preserve all its SS-20s. But it wants to eliminate from western Europe not only the prospect of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, but almost all the existing American long-range nuclear strike aircraft based in Europe too. Since there are now 351 SS-20s deployed, and the Soviets are negotiating on the basis of alleged balance, there are no small objectives. To see how their proposals at Geneva are designed to preserve their missiles, it is time to reveal the secrets of the SS-20 deployment.

When the American U-2 spy-plane flew on its first missions over the Soviet Union in late 1956, its CIA controllers had to answer a tough question. The Soviet Union is a vast continent; which parts of it should the U-2 photograph first? The answer was that target number one was to be suspected ICBM bases and testing sites, and the CIA thought it knew where they were: strung eastward along

the length of the trans-Siberian railway. The missiles were so heavy, and the distances so great, that rail flat-cars were the only way of getting the rockets to their launch-sites.

The Russians are creatures of habit and geography. A quarter of a century later, most of the SS-20 bases are to be found not too far from the same trans-Siberian tracks.

When the Soviets tabled at Geneva their draft treaty in May last year, at the start of the second round of talks, they proposed limiting nuclear missiles and aircraft within “Europe”. And they defined the eastern boundary of Europe as being the line of longitude 60 degrees east (At the same time, they said the boundary ran along the crest of the Ural mountains, which is not quite the same as 60 degrees; the confusion has not so far been cleared up.) Inside “Europe”, west of that 60 degree line, there are 22 SS-20 squadrons deployed: 198 launchers. Five of their base-complexes can be identified. They are at Yedrovo, not far from the main Moscow-Leningrad highway; Yurya, just north-west of the town of Kirov; Verkhnyaya Salda, which is part of the industrial complex round Sverdlovsk; Pervomaysk, north of the Black Sea; and at a site in the bleak desert east of the Caspian.

The Verkhnyaya Salda location probably explains why the Soviet definition of the eastern boundary of Europe, as presented at Geneva, is ambiguous. The site is just to the east of the 60 degree line, but might scrape into Europe if the hazier boundary of the Urals is taken instead. The Pervomaysk site is the newest location among the five. Until a year or so ago, Pervomaysk was one of two Soviet missile fields which together housed about 120 SS-11 intercontinental missiles targeted on Europe. As the SS-20s roll off the production line, and take over this role from the SS-11, the Pervomaysk silos have been abandoned and SS-20 launchers have apparently been moved in instead.

The Soviets have three SS-20 base-complexes deep in Siberia and the Soviet Far East. They are at Novosibirsk, and at two sites east of Lake Baikal, Drobnyanaya and Olovyannaya. Currently, 12 squadrons are housed at those sites; and there is evidence that more will soon arrive at Novosibirsk. From the Lake Baikal locations, the SS-20s could, on some estimates of their range, hit Manila in the Philippines. And it is presumably those squadrons which are targeted on Japan – a fact that explains the keen interest Tokyo is taking in the Geneva talks.

But it was the question of what targets the SS-20s could hit from the Novosibirsk site which produced one

of the more revealing remarks at Geneva. Acknowledging that, even withdrawn east of the 60 degree line, the SS-20s would still have the range to strike western Europe, the Soviets have proposed pulling them back further east still, behind the 80 degree line. In return, they demand not merely that almost all American longer-range nuclear weapons be withdrawn from Europe, but also that American aircraft-carriers with nuclear-capable aircraft aboard should be banned from the Mediterranean and the eastern Atlantic.

In reality, regional limits of the sort the Soviets propose are impractical, because the SS-20 is so mobile. In a crisis, what is to prevent Moscow from moving its SS-20s westward once more? But, to explore the proposal, the American team plotted the reach of the SS-20 from its Novosibirsk site – which, being just east of the 80 degree line, would not be dismantled.

There is dispute in Washington over the SS-20’s maximum potential range. The CIA puts it at 2,750 miles; the Pentagon’s own Defence Intelligence Agency estimates 3,100 miles. The latter figure seems to envisage very considerable future development of the SS-20; and it is unclear what weight of warhead the DIA thinks the SS-20 could ever carry that far, and with what accuracy. For bargaining purposes at Geneva, however, the United States has adopted this higher figure. Even on the CIA’s lower estimate, though, the SS-20s at Novosibirsk could hit targets on Nato’s flanks in Norway and Turkey.

When Nitze pointed this out, Kvitsinsky made two responses. His considered reply was that the SS-20’s true range was little more than 2,500 miles – which is, in fact, as far as it has ever been test-fired. With that range, he said, the SS-20s at Novosibirsk could hit no part of Nato. (Though, as our map shows, that still seems to be incorrect.)

But it was Kvitsinsky’s first response to Nitze’s challenge which arrested those who heard it. He listened to Nitze explaining why, in the United States view, targets in Norway were still at risk. Then he shrugged. “So why should you worry?” he said, “if we kill a few reindeer?”

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TOMORROW

What passed between Nitze and Kvitsinsky when they take a ‘walk in the woods’



Paul Nitze

Aged 76; ex-investment banker and millionaire; director, policy planning staff, State Department 1950-53; Secretary of the Navy 1963-67; Deputy Secretary of Defence 1967-69; member, US delegation to Salt talks 1969-74; leader, US delegation to INF talks 1981.

Yuli Kvitsinsky

Aged 46; swift-moving protégé of Gromyko’s in Soviet foreign service; member of Soviet delegation to four-power talks in Berlin; member, Soviet delegation to Vienna force reduction talks; adviser to Soviet delegation at UN General Assembly; Soviet ambassador, Bonn; head of Soviet delegation, INF talks, 1981.

Talking heads

MORFOVER Miles Kingston

The Gazette was not always a frivolous paper and there are one or two serious headlines to be had.

“How Surgeon Died in Self-Experiment. Firm Hope of New Anaesthetic. Fatal Error in Locked Study.”

“Vast Crack Round the World. Scientist’s Startling Earthquake Theory. India Sliding North. Big Shock Predicted for This Year.”

This last was the Gazette’s exclusive report that a Russian scientist had explained what we know now to be the continental plates by the existence of a big fault round the world, caused by the earth’s cooling and shrinking. “German Scientist Accepts Theory,” said the Gazette with quiet satisfaction a few days later, though when you come to read the words of Professor Wanach of Potsdam his

message is rather more self-centred than one might expect. “He says he has hitherto heard nothing of the existence of a fault-line between America and Europe, but at any rate, he declares, Germany is well outside the danger zone.”

There is one oddly topical arts coverage on the same page. “Sea Battle Film at Balmoral. King and Queen Entertained... The famous film ‘The Battles of Coroneel and the Falkland Islands’ was shown at Balmoral Castle to the King and Queen and their guests yesterday. The film, which is now showing at the New Gallery Cinema, was made with the assistance of the Admiralty, who lent seven fully-manned battleships for the purpose. The producers were thus able to reconstruct the sea battles in a manner that has never before been possible; the

actual battle of the Falklands is a wonderful piece of cinema realism.”

There is more arts coverage under the heading “Sex Play Not To Be Banned: Chief Constable of Cardiff Approves.” More inspection of the small print shows that the chief constable’s approval was somewhat mixed. “My personal opinion is that *The Fanatics* has suitably described the ideas the characters portray, though my views are virtually against the dialogue of the play. The artists are also excellent, though again in my view the moral of the play is brought down to the level of the farmland.”

Things were not quite so easy in London. “Censor Bans Passage from *The Bible*. Potphar’s Wife and Joseph. Quotation Cut Out of New Play...” The Censor has refused to allow a passage from the thirty-ninth chapter of Genesis, dealing with Joseph and Potphar’s wife to be read out on the stage. The author, Edgar C. Middleton, said he was astounded, though presumably not un-

happy with the publicity. Eight days later, in fact, the theatre pulled it off again. “‘Shock’ Pyjamas Altered. ‘No Cause for Offence’ in New Play...” The pyjamas worn by Miss Jeanne de Casalis in *Potphar’s Wife*, the new play at the Globe Theatre, which caused much comment on the first night, have been altered. “The lining of the tunic has been restored,” said Major Norman Loring, the producer.

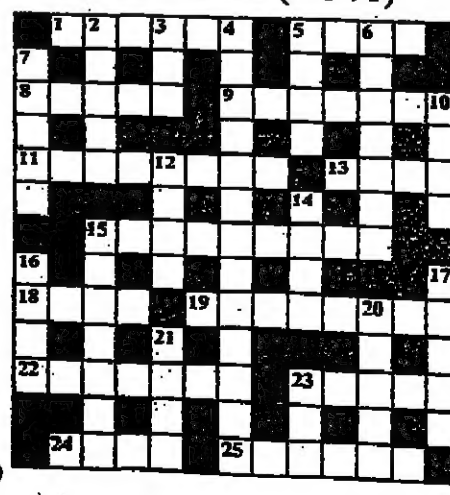
Having the Bible banned on stage may seem anti-diluvian, but such things go on today. Earlier this year, the ASA banned an ad by Stone’s Ginger Wine which quoted *The Perfumed Garden* as being in favour of ginger as a mild aphrodisiac, even though the same extract had appeared freely in *The Sunday Times*. In fact, other bits from the *Westminster Gazette* of 1927 do seem depressingly topical...

“Liberal Revival – Two Candidates for Southampton.” But there we are back to the election, so there we must stop.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 71)

ACROSS
1 Hearts surround (6)
5 Sleeve end (4)
8 King’s wife (5)
9 Use up (7)
11 Added substance (8)
13 Glance at (4)
15 Palsy (9)
18 Diplomacy (4)
19 Architecture (6)
21 Confidential (7)
23 Unwanted plants (5)
24 Violent man (4)
25 Angry speech (6)

DOWN
2 Current text (5)
3 Put on (3)
4 Site clearance (13)
6 Deal with (4)
7 Equivalent (5)
10 Volcano (4)
12 Civil wrong (4)
14 Oxford river (4)



SOLUTION TO No 70
ACROSS: 1 Synthesiser 9 Odalisque 10 Lance 17 Ivy 13 Dunk 16 About 28 Ensur 29 Atheism 30 Graven image
DOWN: 2 Yeann 3 Pile 4 Tidi 5 Jilly 6 Eunoble 7 Lord’s Prayer 8 Deteronomy 12 Vassal 14 KGB 15 Rocco 19 Exposer 20 Bec 24 Lying 25 Derw 26 Gain 27 Sham

“Intuition of Women Overlaid First Impressions Usually Wrong. Expert Riddles Popular Ideas.”

“No” was given yesterday to the question: “Is the motor car displacing the piano as the great essential in modern life?”

“Controversy on the Origin of Man. Bishop asks for Ten Years’ Truce.”

“Girl in Boy’s Clothes Eludes Police. Night Escapade with Toy Pistol. ‘Don’t Let Father Know.’”

Skates. London-Brighton in 6½ Hours. I Could Have Done Ten More Miles.”

“Valid Marriages by Bogus Curate. Couples’ Anxiety Set at Rest.”

“The Unwanted Kiss. Little Girl’s ‘No’ to Mrs Baldwin.”

“Lady Astor Shut out of Paddock. Comedy at the St. Leger. ‘I’m Lord Astor’s Wife.’ Urgent Appeal to Policeman.”

“Mystery Visit of King Boris. Excites Interesting Speculation. Bulgaria’s Bachelor King on Tour.”

“Three Best Men. But the Bride Without Attendants.”

Well, one might want to know a little more about the last one. The explanation, though, is quite simple. The bridegroom had three best friends and didn’t want to hurt any of their feelings, so asked them all to attend him as best man. The one who actually takes part in the ceremony, said the groom, will have to be decided among them by the cut of a card. Luckily, he added somewhat mysteriously, they are all splendid bridge players.

دکتر حسن النعمان

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FOR MASTERS OF THEIR TIME.

THE TIMES DIARY

Cannon effect

Did Dmitri Shostakovich have music on the brain? An extraordinary article by a Chinese neurosurgeon in next month's *Musical Times* suggests that he had a piece of shell shrapnel lodged deep inside his brain, and that as a result each time he leaned his head to the side he heard musical melodies - different each time - which he could use when composing. Moving his head back level immediately stopped the music. Dr. Dajue Wang claims to have had the story from the Soviet neurosurgeon whom Shostakovich consulted, and whose X-rays allegedly located the musical fragment in the temporal horn of the left ventricle. Shostakovich was in Leningrad during the siege. But there has previously been no mention of any injury. Dr. Ronald Henson, British neurologist consulted about Wang's story, says cautiously: "I would hesitate to affirm that it could not happen."

Chew one poll

No shortage of idle Bank Holiday-makers to decipher veteran campaigner Bill Boaks from yesterday's headline, or to remind me that Shirley Williams jumbles beautifully into "I whirl aimlessly" and Harold Wilson into "Whose 'n' old liar?" My special thanks go to those who offered to help me with Roy Jenkins, Margaret Cherry of Hampton-in-Arden suggested "Enjoys rink". Close, very close. On the whole I prefer the image conjured up by Trevor Wells of Matfield, Kent: a "jolly sinner."

Looking forward

Labour would be looking for a dramatic improvement in the balance of payments if they were in charge of the show. Melvyn Bragg, at yesterday's press conference, told how the Arts Council backed the first production of *Look Back in Anger* at the Royal Court with £4,000. "Since then," he said, "over £9m in royalties has come back to this country from that play being performed around the world." One reason, perhaps, why in her quango-hunts thus far Margaret Thatcher has not had the Arts Council in her sights.

Past master

Lord Shawcross, now 81 and a member of the SDP, says he is hoping for a Conservative victory. So he comes full circle. He became famous after the general election in 1945, when Labour had a majority of 146, for saying: "We are the masters now." What he actually said, because politicians are seldom so pithy, was: "We are the masters at the moment, but for a very long time to come." It was in the same period when Aneurin Bevan said the Tories were "lower than vermin" and Emanuel Shinwell declared: "The organized workers are our friends... as for the rest, they don't matter a tinker's cuss." It makes present election orators look and sound like Sunday school teachers.

Shame on the Savoy Hotel, the British Tourist Authority, and The New Yorker. Between them they have contrived an advertisement in the magazine showing the Savoy's portal over which fly the American and British flags. The Stars and Stripes are in good order, but the union flag is upside down.

BARRY FANTONI



High jinks

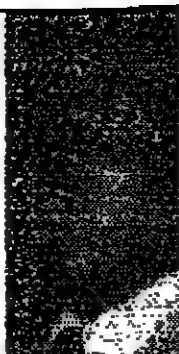
Appropriately, because of his name's association with high houses, Victor Hochhauser's wife Lilian has arranged a sixtieth birthday concert for her husband in Europe's tallest building, the National Westminster Bank headquarters in the City. Rostropovich, the Russian cellist with whom Hochhauser has been closely associated for 30 years, will be playing on June 15 with the English Chamber Orchestra in the gilded ballroom over which the tower was built. It is the first time the hall has been used for a concert, but the Hochhausers say it is ideal. Proceeds will be going to the international Rubin Academy of Music in Jerusalem.

The Irish government, hostile critic of Britain's Falklands campaign last year, is to back an initiative to make the islands self-sufficient. Lord Na h-Eileanan Siar, the republic's peer authority, has agreed with a London consultancy to investigate the development of Falklands peat bogs. The Irish are world leaders in bog technology, having helped projects in Indonesia and Africa, and have used peat to power electricity generating stations. A Lord Na h-Eileanan Siar spokesman says: "This has nothing to do with politics. It is purely a business arrangement."

PHS

Emperor Nyerere, King Obote

Uganda has suffered continued bloodshed and economic hardship since Idi Amin was ousted four years ago. Godfrey Binaisa, who succeeded him before he too was deposed, blames his country's plight on the ambitions of its socialist neighbour



The chances of building a prosperous Uganda have been blighted by President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, working in close cooperation with Milton Obote, the President of Uganda. Nyerere's ambition for political domination of the entire East and Central African region is well known. To achieve this he has a special strategy. From time to time he has inflicted damage upon a neighbour's economy, as when he closed his border with Kenya more than four years ago. And if neither Nyerere nor Obote actually hatched the August 1982 coup plot in Kenya, they certainly hoped it would succeed.

Both Nyerere and Obote have always looked enviously at Kenya, whose well-being depends in no small measure on its neighbourly, mutually beneficial relations with Uganda. It is a matter for regret, however, that there is no sign of such a relationship so long as Nyerere remains the senior partner of the Nyerere/Obote axis.

Nyerere's own socialist colossus is now crumbling around him, exposing all the weaknesses and wickednesses of the Tanzanian system. Out of sheer panic he has closed all borders with his neighbours, and arrested thousands of Africans and several hundred Tanzanians of Asian origin, on the pretext that they are responsible for bringing his economy to grief. He accuses them of *magendo* (smuggling). I know of a Kikuyu hotelier in Tanzania recently arrested for hoarding because three bags of sugar were found on his hotel premises.

In pursuit of his mirage of socialism, Nyerere has forced unwilling peasants into collective *ujamaa* villages where there is no incentive of any description. The total effect has ground the economy to a halt. The man in the street describes this system as *Mali ya Uma*, which means that all money

and property belong to the public. Why should one have to work? Let the government that put all money and property into the hands of the public provide for everybody.

Mwalimu - the Teacher - as Nyerere is known to his humble subjects, has turned his country into one vast kindergarten where he carries out whatever social and economic experiments attract his fancy. Whether the idea of *ujamaa* has any merit or not, Nyerere always gets himself off the hook by his readiness to admit in public that his government has failed. But it is little short of amazing that the West continues pouring money into Nyerere's coffers. Tanzania is Africa's greatest per capita recipient of western aid.

The socialism that has flowed from Nyerere's Arusha Declaration of 1967 has resulted only in the nationalization of poverty. The main source of employment is the three public services: the ordinary civil service, the civil service of the party and the public corporations. This gives the President a vast reservoir of patronage. Virtually all worthwhile jobs flow from him. He also has an elaborate intelligence network with its attendant instruments of torture. Human rights are regularly violated. Nyerere is no

dedicated social democrat. If the environment is difficult, it is of his own making.

Milton Obote was the only Ugandan Nyerere trusted to make Uganda socialist on the Tanzanian model. He was the author of the Common Man's Charter, supposedly an improved version of Nyerere's own Arusha Declaration. Although Obote is not at present implementing all the provisions of the Charter because of political expediency, he has not renounced it. It is only a question of time before its chilling provisions are unleashed on Ugandans.

The elaborate machinery of the Ugandan police state has been resurrected, the instruments of torture put in place, all available former agents of the hated General Service, the equivalent of the KGB, have again been recruited. It chills the soul to note that Britain, with its team of military advisers, is assisting Obote in the training of his agents of torture. The West keeps Obote's economy afloat.

The two administrations that followed the downfall of Idi Amin were led by Professor Yusuf Lule and myself. During my 11 months in office, the legislative body decided to alter the provisions of the 1967 Constitution relating to the

president. Instead of allowing the ruling party to produce him as a conjurer produces a bird out of his hat, the president would have had to be elected by universal adult suffrage. This change could not be tolerated by Nyerere and Obote.

The Council through which I governed further decided that the first general election after the defeat of Amin would be held under the umbrella of the National Liberation Front and not under the old political parties. Our aim was to promote unity and avoid tribal or religious factionalism. Further, there was to be no limit to the number of candidates for the presidency or for membership of parliament.

Nyerere and Obote decided to remove me from office before the election. I was detained under house arrest in Entebbe and for eight months was guarded by about 80 Tanzanian soldiers - part of the force sent in to oust Amin - before I managed to flee the country and find refuge in Britain. The Military Commission which removed me tried to frame me with charges of corruption, although no steps were taken to substantiate the allegations. Nyerere had recently my acting as president of an independent sovereign state and not as a regional commissioner of a Tanzanian region, which Uganda became after Amin's defeat.

I understand that Nyerere has agreed to send another 10,000 Tanzanian troops to launch a final assault on the patriotic forces now fighting to liberate Uganda, perhaps on condition that Obote agrees to a merger with Tanzania on the model of Zanzibar's union with mainland Tanzania in 1964. At the end of the day Nyerere hopes to emerge as the undisputed, absolute Emperor of East Africa with Obote as one of his vassal kings.

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Maclean, a dissident abroad

One of Britain's most notorious traitors fled in 1951 to Moscow, but even his beliefs led him into dangerous company, as the Russian historian Roy Medvedev recalls



Solzhenitsyn, Yevtushenko and "Mark Petrovich Frazer" (Maclean): part of the intellectual salon-life in 1960s Moscow

I knew Donald Maclean not as an English aristocrat and highly placed official, nor as an intelligence agent, nor as a member of the Institute of World Economy in Moscow. I knew Maclean as part of that small but varied group of Moscow intellectuals which used to gather together in the mid-1960s. In such circles "Mark Petrovich Frazer", as he was known, was always a welcome guest. Maclean had many friends in Moscow, and those who knew him best always held him in the highest regard. They thought of him as a sincere man whose fate had been not only unjust but also tragic.

In the Sixties in Moscow there were a number of homes where those united by similar opposition views could gather to discuss the kind of political and literary news you did not find in the newspapers. We organized evenings to listen to the songs of the dissident Alexander Galich and others, or the verses of young and - at that time - relatively unknown poets. At such salons one would meet writers like Alexander Solzhenitsyn, Yevgeny Yevtushenko and Andrei Voznesensky, theatre directors such as Yuri Liubimov, artists like Ernst Neizvestny, historians such as Alexander Nekrich.

It was at one of these evenings that I first met Donald Maclean. I remember we had all assembled to hear the dissident poet Natalya Gorbanevskaya (now also known as one of the leading members of the new Russian emigration). But I owe my closer acquaintance with Maclean to the writer Semyon Kozlovsky. Better known under the pseudonym of Ernst Henry.

It was Henry who gave me valuable advice and material for my book on Stalin, and suggested I should show it to his friend Mark Frazer in other words, Donald Maclean. And it was from Henry that I learned something of Maclean's unusual fate.

I suppose that in his own society Maclean was what in Soviet terminology we now call a dissident. One who thinks differently, or a schematic English society is even tolerant of dissenters. But Donald went further and became a spy, a Soviet agent, and that neither English, nor any other society, can forgive.

True, Maclean was not taught. He acted in this way in everything he did and received not a single kopeck or cent for his intelligence work. But for an English court, that cannot be a justification.

Korea: the directive that got to Mao

At first Donald's career was more than successful. He publicly dissociated himself from the communists, "came to his senses", and went to work for the Foreign Office. During the war he joined the Anglo-American Atomic Committee. Thanks to him and Kim Philby, Moscow knew if not all the technical details of America's atomic weapon, then at least the time scale involved. This is probably why when Truman told Stalin about the atomic bomb at Potsdam, the news appeared to make little impression on Stalin, much to Truman's surprise.

Maclean never told the details of his intelligence work. But he did speak on several occasions about historical events in which - as I understood it - he played a particular role. These included the Korean war. As is well known, in the summer of 1950 North Korea

attacked the South, swiftly overran the opposition and occupied some 90 per cent of South Korea. Quite unexpectedly, President Truman ordered the landing of 50,000 American troops in the rear of the fighting. Within a day, the US Eighth Army had gone into the attack. Kim I-sen's forces found themselves cut off from the North, and the American-South Korean forces moved north toward the Korean-Chinese border. It seemed that the days of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea were numbered. Stalin turned to Mao Tse Tung and insisted on Chinese intervention. Mao hesitated, however, fearing that the United States would carry the war into Chinese territory and bomb Chinese cities, perhaps using atomic weapons.

Clement Attlee, the British Prime Minister, was in America at the time and with him was Donald Maclean, as head of the American section of the Foreign Office. Neither Attlee nor the Americans kept any secrets from Maclean.

He managed to get a copy of the directive ordering General MacArthur "not to carry the war into Chinese territory under any circumstances", and not to use atomic weapons. Maclean passed this to Stalin, who passed it to Mao. The Chinese stopped wavering, and on October 25 a powerful force of "Chinese People's Volunteers" crossed the border and attacked the American-South Korean troops. It was three years before the war ended, with the establishment of the armistice line at the Thirty Eighth Parallel.

When he fled to Russia in 1951 after being warned by Kim Philby, Maclean discovered that real Soviet socialism was not at all what he had imagined it to be in the Thirties. At first he lived in the town of Kuibyshev, during the final years of the terrible Stalin tyranny. Maclean was decorated with the Order of the Red Banner for his services to the Soviet Union. He could equally well have been shot. In the Thirties dozens of Soviet intelligence agents, diplomats and Comintern agents were summoned to Moscow and executed on Stalin's orders. This was continuing, though on a lesser scale.

Yet, however disappointed he became with the reality of Soviet socialism, Maclean did not want to break with the ideas of socialism and communism in general. He did not want to accept the ideas and values of capitalism. He had no regrets about the past, and did not regret of his work for Soviet intelligence.

Naturally, when I heard about Maclean and his career I wanted to make his acquaintance and hear his opinion of my manuscript on Stalin. Before long I was taking the book to Maclean's flat, not far from the Kiev railway station in Moscow. It turned out to be large and good by Soviet

standards. A month later I was there again. Donald liked my work, and we discussed it at length.

I met Maclean several times after that. He offered to help me translate English texts, showed me books from his own library, and promised to help me should I ever decide to learn English. He also said he wanted to read a number of dissident manuscripts which at that time - with the flowering of *Samizdat*, or underground literature - were circulating in Moscow.

As far as I know Maclean did not seek out meetings with dissidents, but he did contribute financially to funds for the persecuted. In 1970 two people were arrested, both women, who had distributed dissident manuscripts which at that time - with the flowering of *Samizdat*, or underground literature - were circulating in Moscow. One of the girls, Irina Kaplun, was released, but the other, Olga Ioffe, was put in a psychiatric hospital. Maclean knew the girl's family. That summer there were elections to the Supreme Soviet, in which Maclean was entitled to vote as a Soviet citizen. He went to the polling station, took the voting slip and wrote on it: "As long as girls like Olga Ioffe are put in psychiatric hospitals, I cannot take part in the voting."

Meeting place for the opposition-minded

Maclean was very pleased when his book, *British Foreign Policy after 1945*, was published in London under his real name. He began to declare to his friends and acquaintances that he was no longer Mark Petrovich Frazer, but Donald Maclean. Two years later the book came out in Russian in the Soviet Union, and he gave me a copy with a warmly worded inscription.

But did Maclean really have no regrets? He certainly displayed a worldliness, even a longing for England. He loved everything English and collected English things. He sometimes received money from England and used it to help his relatives - provided they bought British goods in the foreign currency stores in Moscow.

I met Maclean's wife Melinda on two occasions. Once she gave me a large radio, a gift from the American publisher of my book on Stalin. I was not, of course, privy to the details of Maclean's family life, but I did know that Melinda lived apart from him (in an equally big flat). I did not know his three children well, but I do know that his sons, once they had become students, brought a new spirit into Maclean's life. Opposition-minded young people began to come to his flat - a new generation, with different views and values.

But the past had left its mark on

him. In England, and later in Egypt, Maclean had been drunk to drink. This developed into alcoholism, and although he was treated several times, it was not always successful. This, I would think, was the cause of the break with his wife. Maclean also broke off relations with Philby.

Did Maclean maintain links with the KGB? His closest friends were sure that he did, but only in so far as his living conditions were concerned. At one time, Maclean had had a KGB rank (I believe it was Colonel), but now he was retired and had no desire to continue working at his former "speciality". In 1952, Maclean was made an "adviser" to the foreign ministry, but this was a sinecure only, with no concrete duties attached. Later he worked for the Institute of World Economy and International Relations. Without a guarantee from the KGB, Maclean could not even travel as a tourist in the Soviet bloc.

He told me several times how to unmask an informer, and how you could tell when you were being followed by the secret police. He even illustrated the point by giving the example of a woman whom he knew from several signs to be a KGB informer.

In the Sixties, Maclean's circle began to contract significantly, and in the seventies it dwindled even further. He had his *dacha* (country house) in the foreign ministry complex outside Moscow, and from spring to late autumn would spend most of his time there, working on a small garden with flower beds and a vegetable patch. His daughter, also called Melinda often stayed with him. Donald was particularly fond of his little granddaughter, who sometimes stayed at the *dacha* for a whole summer.

But gradually Maclean's family drifted apart. First his elder son Fergus, trained in Russia as a mathematician, left for England. He came back once or twice to visit his father. Then Donald's wife Melinda left for America, and so did his daughter (with her second husband). Maclean left the partying with his granddaughter especially keenly. Finally, his younger son, also called Donald, left. Maclean was completely alone. When he learned that he was seriously ill, he withdrew into himself and practically stopped seeing even his closest friends. I did not see him for several years and heard of his death only when I read the announcement in *Pravda*.

Maclean was one of the most effective secret agents in Russian history. It is therefore not so surprising that *Pravda* should have described him in its obituary notice as a man of "high moral qualities, who for all his conscious life was devoted to the high ideals of Soviet progress, humanism, peace and international cooperation".

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Wearing down the runaway horse

Will this past weekend be looked back on as the point when the election campaign of 1983 took a decisive turn? Until now, the campaign has had many of the attributes of a one-horse race. This is not because the issues are of no intrinsic interest. It is simply that as elections become more and more dominated by opinion polls, the issues behind the polls are less and less discussed.

JUNE 24 83
John Pardoe

majority in order to take over the personal leadership of the western world was not only ludicrous but just a little sinister. Perhaps she had had a bad night. If not, then last week must go down as the week when Bossy Boots became too big for her boots.

In the first election of 1974 this worked well enough for the Liberal Party. In the penultimate weekend of that campaign, the opinion polls started to show a rise in Liberal support. From then on the polls became the election issue. Daily press conferences were simply a running commentary on the rise in the Liberal poll. There was neither inclination, nor need, to talk about anything else. The polls rather than the politicians fought the campaign.

In this election there have been more polls than ever. But for the most part they have shown a boring consistency or magnificent stability, depending on your political point of view. In the 1979 election campaign, the Liberal polls stayed flat at around 7 to 8 per cent until the middle of the last full week. They then doubled to 14 per cent.

Was this past weekend the point at which take-off for the Alliance began? Let us first look at such evidence as there is from sources other than the polls.

It is generally agreed that Labour has just had the worst week of campaigning that any party has suffered in any election. Everything went wrong. The defence compromise came notoriously unstuck. Such an improvement is far more than a statistical blip. It indicates that reports from the constituencies are not wrong.

On the Conservative side, Mrs Thatcher began to reveal tell-tale signs of megalomania. The press conference at which she gave her reasons for wanting a landslide majority was an astonishing affair. Nobody expects undue modesty from political leaders but her assertion that she needs a massive

It is now entirely possible that on polling day, the Alliance can overtake Labour in votes. What that will do in terms of seats is anyone's guess. If, however, by next weekend the Alliance has moved into second place in the opinion polls, Mrs Thatcher's runaway horse may start to look a little lame.

The author, Liberal MP for Cornwall North, 1966 to 1979, is a member of the Alliance campaign committee.

Roger Scruton

Putting democracy in its place

Many ardent believers in democracy are dismayed by the prospect of a landslide victory for Mrs Thatcher. They argue that a government needs strong opposition, in order to control and limit it, and in order to moderate its zeal. Without strong opposition, they fear, a government may be tempted to run riot.

At first sight, this is hardly a democratic argument. It seems to imply that, when the people are most united in their choice of government, then are they least likely to be governed well. The "people's choice" is to be trusted only when it is so much in conflict with itself as to be largely ineffective.

On further reflection, however, we can see that the belief in democratic election, as the sole ground of legitimate government, can lead precisely to this paradoxical position. The paradox issues from two premises. First, good government is limited government. Second, both government and the force that limits it should be democratically elected. Hence the power of the government must be limited in the Commons, by pressures exerted through the elected representatives of the people.

The conclusion follows, but only one of the premises is true. It is true that good government is limited government. But it is not true that limitation ought to be exerted only in the Commons. For a variety of reasons, we tend to exaggerate both the power and the prestige of the Commons. We tend to ignore the extent to which it feeds off other institutions, without whose cooperation it could not function as a representative chamber. It matters very much that a great many of its members are ignorant, unintelligent and personally ambitious. It matters too that they are no longer drawn from a class which feels no need to use the Commons for the purposes of social gain. But these things - while deplorable in themselves - would matter far more were the House not subject to limiting pressures from institutions that are more civilized than itself.

Two such institutions are particularly important for our future. Both have legislative powers; both have dignities which support those powers, and which save them from the appearance of arbitrariness; and both have a representative function. One is the House of Lords, the other is the Judiciary. Neither has elected members, and their power depends precisely on that.

Causes that cannot be heard in the vulgar hubbub of the Commons may yet be heard in the Upper House. Individual grievances, for which the careerist politician has only half an ear, can be heard in court, and may find redress through a judicial process responsive to the call of natural justice. Common law judges, armed with the rules of equity, are also legislators. When statutes, hastily drafted and mindlessly applied, have driven the individual into a corner, he may yet call for judicial aid. The resulting judgment - as Lord Denning has most vividly illustrated - is more likely to remedy his grievance than any acts of the ignorant politicians who created it.

The Commons has, in recent years, shown itself jealous of all rival modes of representation. We therefore have reason to fear its power. A landslide victory for Labour would certainly be dangerous for the cause of limited government. The Labour Party seeks to abolish the House of Lords, and meanwhile it would surely do all in its power to remove its legislative powers. Moreover, the party has shown itself disposed deliberately to question judicial decisions whenever its legislative intentions are thwarted by the operations of natural justice. How

'The Conservative Party is prepared to recognize that there may be more wisdom in traditional institutions than meets the democratic eye, and that the urgent clamour of the hustings may not be the best expression of the political temper of the nation'

much more likely is this to be true when the party is increasingly influenced by people for whom judicial independence is a merely "bourgeois" ideal, to be overturned in the interests of a more "democratic" social order.

The present government has been willing to listen both to the Lords and to the judges. On several occasions it has introduced legislation which has been overturned in the Upper House. It has quietly accepted the result, without threatening to use the Iniquitous Parliament Act, which gives the House of Commons powers which nullify its arrogance. Nor has this government shown the slightest tendency to put pressure on the judiciary, even though ministerial intentions have been thwarted more than once - and to the embarrassment of the minister in question - by the courts.

A landslide victory for the Conservatives in the Commons would therefore not be the anti-democratic disaster that many prophesy, for the very reason that the Conservative Party is, in this degree, anti-democratic. It is prepared to concede legislative and representative functions to offices that are not filled by democratic election. It is prepared to recognize that there may be more wisdom in traditional institutions than meets the democratic eye, and that the urgent clamour of the hustings may not be the best or most serious expression of the political temper of the nation.

During its second term of office, Mrs Thatcher's government must therefore devote itself to ensuring that a future House of Commons will not be able to enjoy the powers which - through its inbuilt tendency to mediocrity - it must inevitably desire.

The author is editor of *The Salisbury Review*.



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

POLITICAL GEOLOGY

Landslide is an electoral term indicating a great majority of votes leading to an overwhelming parliamentary victory. According to the Oxford dictionary it was coined in the United States, and used of an election nearly a hundred years ago. The House of Commons has had its share of landslide majorities. Of 27 governments since 1880, eleven have had overall majorities of 100 or more (four over 200), with three over 50. There have been seven hung parliaments. It is significant how seldom a landslide victory is actually repeated by a further working majority. Only the 1859 Unionist majority of 152, and the National government of 1931 (493) managed to achieve a further secure majority at the end of their term. When the political pendulum swings it seems normally to fall halfway with a hung parliament or two, or very small majorities on either side of the line.

In purely parliamentary terms, therefore, nothing in our democracy suggests that a landslide leads to an elective dictatorship of the kind being wildly suggested now by some Labour spokesmen and Alliance supporters, all of whom are having to adjust to the possibility that the Conservative arguments have prevailed with the people.

The Labour Party, after an internal scramble to mark out positions for the inevitable post mortem which afflicts the

Labour movement after every electoral defeat, has now turned to warning potential Tory voters to beware of Mrs Thatcher winning too large a majority. That comes ill from a party whose own manifesto calls for a fundamental and irreversible shift in power, and proposes to make certain of that by abolishing the one remaining check on an overweening Commons majority — the House of Lords. In the circumstances of a substantial Tory majority, Labour spokesmen would be only too thankful for a House of Lords with a standing anti-Conservative total of some 435 crossbenches and Opposition peers. They have, incidentally, inflicted some 44 defeats on this government since 1979.

A Tory landslide would not actually mean that the government had any greater ability to pass legislation than it has had with its majority of 43 since 1979. (It is possible, however, that the promised vote on capital punishment would be much closer than hitherto.) There would probably be an initial outbreak of Tory triumphalism, which would be distasteful and unnecessary. The business of politics and traditions of open and continuous argument across the floor of the House of Commons would have to be observed whatever the majority. It was observed by a diminished Tory opposition in 1945. Even during the 1930s when the Labour party was reduced to a

rump of its former self it continued effectively to maintain the argument.

As a former Chief Whip, Mr Pym was correct to foresee that a landslide majority presents any government with problems of parliamentary management and discipline. The Tory "wets" would probably have more freedom to voice and vote their dissent than anything they have enjoyed since 1979.

What the opposition parties fear is that a major Conservative victory would entitle Mrs Thatcher to interpret that vote as an endorsement for her style of government and her intention to shift the political centre of gravity away from its point fixed since 1945. But a majority would indeed carry that endorsement, rather than one whose political limits were specifically encompassed by the bland semantics of the Conservative manifesto. The Prime Minister makes no secret of her intentions. Hitherto they have found expression more in terms of attitudes than of legislation. That is likely to remain the case in another parliament if only because the individualist/collectivist argument is at root much more about an attitude to society than it is about specific administrative, legislative or economic policies. In that sense landslide would be a better term than landslide. Landslide refers to the statistical fact of a vote count; landslide has to do with the movement of mountains.

TENTACLES OF TAXATION

Election manifestos talk long and loud about spending plans but softly about the taxing to pay for them. None of the three major manifestos tries to place taxation in the central position it should occupy in the social policies for the 1980s. The prospect of economic growth does not match the spending which is promised, or the cutbacks which, if this Government's record is anything to go by, are never really achieved. The likelihood is of a revenue shortfall, and the temptation would be to tinker with the tax machine rather than to remodel it.

Normally the revenue gap has been bridged by governments cynically sitting back while inflation has consumed more citizens in the tax net, or, as in the case of Labour governments, raising the existing rates, tightening the bands of enforcement, and introducing new taxes. But any politician tempted by fiscal novelty should pause, and consult a newly published volume *Tax Making Policy in the United Kingdom*. It shows that in fiscal policy there are no easy answers, and some lamentably unsuccessful ones such as the Selective Employment Tax and Capital Transfer Tax.

The authors, Professor Cedric Sanford and Dr Ann Robinson, bluntly conclude that the great era of tax reform in the 1960s and 1970s — the era that gave us VAT and two brands of Corporation Tax — has left a "pretty pitiful result". The lesson is to avoid making commitments to change tax policy on the basis of ill-costed enthusiasm dreamed up in party research departments which give results like the capital transfer and gains taxes that are both inequitable, inefficient and inhibit the very redistribution they were supposed to effect.

Yet there remains a compelling case for tax reform, first in the way tax law comes to be written. Witness Sir Geoffrey Howe, before he became Chancellor of the Exchequer, in an address to the Addington Society in 1977 he proposed radical

reform of the machinery for tax legislation, for more discussions before tax proposals came before Parliament, better use of scrutinizing committees, perhaps a permanent House of Commons taxation committee. Yet once he was installed in the Treasury Sir Geoffrey's enthusiasm cooled. Far reaching changes were made to CTT with minimal consultation. They still fall culpably short of the outright repeal of CTT, which is what that impenetrable tax deserves, and which was explicitly promised by Mrs Thatcher at the despatch box in February 1975.

The Government has indeed published three tax reforming green papers, on family tax, rates and corporation tax. But they have suffered from the phobia of fiscal discussion which afflicts both Westminster and Whitehall. So the Conservative manifesto ignores those green papers entirely. It hopes for reductions in tax rates: an admirable objective but one which by itself would leave intact the host of anomalies, poverty traps and inequities enshrined in the present system.

Labour rolls out the old notion of a wealth tax. None of the five-year-old deficiencies has been rectified. The revenue it would raise would be minimal; its impact on the distribution of wealth slight. Labour's other programmes are so profligate that they would lead to higher taxation either directly (in spite of what their spokesmen say) or else through creating an excessive inflation which taxes everyone — and the poor worst of all — through the back door.

By comparison the Alliance manifesto is detailed and well argued. It proposes tax credits, an old friend of the Conservative Party, and a way of simplifying and aligning the complex overlap between tax and 44 separate means-tested social security benefits. Its aim, apart from securing fiscal efficiency, is to mount an attack on poverty. It is high time this type of proposal was acted on. Ten years have passed since Mr Heath's green paper on the subject. Within the

life of the next Parliament the Inland Revenue will be using computers, at least for PAYE.

The Alliance plan would involve considerable transition costs. Thereafter it would achieve a real redistribution in favour of the poor. It has snags, however, besides cost. There is nothing in the proposal about the self-employed; it is not specific about what would happen to some of the less well known means tested benefits; and though it would expose the artificiality of the insurance element in National Insurance, it gives no clue to how much extra cost this would visit on employers.

The objective of substantive tax reform is clear: it is to minimize the impact of the tax system on the productive economy. The tax machine itself cannot promote economic growth but its allowances, concealed subsidies and disincentives to earn and invest can certainly block recovery.

To rewrite the tax code with the needs of enterprise and economic initiative paramount would be a protracted undertaking, and the Inland Revenue is just not capable of another upheaval while it enters the computer age. On June 10, however, any government could swiftly move to achieve some beneficial results without reducing the flow of revenue. Small businesses find the administration of PAYE and VAT onerous. Change, for example, in the period of collection of VAT, perhaps moving to an annual accounting period, could help cash flow. Inertia is no policy in tax matters.

Beyond that there will have to be a profound change in Whitehall administration and parliamentary procedure before the inadequate preparation and ill-conceived drafting of taxation policy can be put right. These are important technicalities. They tend to be secondary to the straight political imperatives which are born of a public desire to pay fewer taxes. Unfortunately governments will have to learn to spend less before they tax less.

GREENLAND WAVES GOODBYE

The European Community is bracing itself for a long and painful amputation which will probably end by reducing its total population by 0.02 per cent and its geographical size by more than half. For Greenland served notice in Brussels this week of its unswerving determination to leave the Community, even though it could become poorer as a result.

As seen by the 50,000 people — 40,000 of them Eskimos — in that bleak, ice-bound land a thousand miles across the sea, Europe has little charm. It consists of high-handed foreign bureaucrats who know nothing of the island and its people and who dispose, without consulting them, of their greatest natural resource and traditional source of income: fish.

The issue is not so much economic as nationalistic. For centuries they had been an isolated, primitive society of hunters and fishers until, in 1953, they graduated from a colony to becoming an integral part of Denmark. The change brought investment, modernization and a certain European-style

prosperity. It also brought a new sense of national identity, a desire for closer ties with Canadian Eskimos, whose language and culture is related to theirs, and the demand for control of their own resources.

When Danes voted in 1972 on EEC membership, 71 per cent of the Greenlanders were against it but had to go in anyway when Denmark joined the following year. Home rule in 1979 brought an anti-EEC, left-wing government and another referendum last year gave a 52-46 per cent majority for pulling out. They know it could lose them millions of pounds in grants from the Community, and Denmark has said it will not compensate them for the loss.

The architects of the Treaty of Rome made no provision for leaving the Community and there are no precedents. The Greenlanders envisaged a future status as an "overseas territory", similar to that of dependencies such as Anguilla and the Falkland Islands. This would free them from membership while still giving them access to the EEC market and the chance of

EEC aid. To its surprise, the EEC commission found it agreed. The device could solve Greenland's problems without setting a precedent for any other island, such as Corsica — much less Britain — which might be tempted to follow suit. The status only applies to territories which are non-European, are in the early stages of development, and still have umbilical links with the mother country.

The difficulties are over fish. The Community, whose hard-won fishing agreement would be put out of kilter, wants to retain the fishing rights of its members in those waters particularly West Germany. Greenland insists on selling these rights and does not see why it should make over its fish as a price for withdrawal. The negotiations promise to be long, tough and complicated and may last until 1985. The difficulty of extracting a far-off, commercially insignificant country with the population of Chester-le-Street from the EEC is a typical reminder of the prodigious confusion that would accompany any similar attempt by a Labour government here.

Maintenance of disused railways

From Mr J. F. Cook

Sir, Lord Tanlaw suggests, in his letter published on May 12, that disused railways could be turned into cycleways, bridleways and walkways. He also goes on to say that this could be done at small cost.

Durham County Council owns almost a hundred miles of disused railway line and, with the aid of Department of the Environment grant, has already reclaimed nearly forty miles for the use of Lord Tanlaw suggests. No doubt he will be pleased to hear this and that several hundred thousand people use the developed lines each year and more line is in the process of reclamation.

I must point out, however, that not only the cost of converting the lines to walkways has to be considered but also the annual costs of maintaining them to an acceptable standard. Like many public bodies, Durham County Council finds vandalism a problem. On the railway walks the track surfaces are cut up by scrambling motorcycles. Stiles, fences and other site fixtures are torn down and destroyed.

Less frustrating, but more expensive, is the cost of discharging the authority's legal obligations. In trying the railway lines from British Rail the council took over many of their obligations. It now finds itself responsible for maintaining about 200 miles of lineside fencing, as well as drains, ditches, culverts, bridges and viaducts.

Most of the permanent structures are over a hundred years old and need extensive maintenance. Some of the large viaducts are listed buildings and the cost of repointing just one of these can run into tens of thousands of pounds.

Unless some way can be found to reduce the costs of this maintenance — for example, by making central funds available to local authorities to "buy off" adjoining landowners who press authorities to maintain their vandal-damaged lineside fencing — I feel that many authorities will look carefully before taking on these lines for public enjoyment.

Yours faithfully,

J. F. COOK,
County Land Agent and Valuer,
Durham County Council,
Estates Department,
County Hall,
Durham,
May 19.

Parents' rights

From Dr D. D. Rooney

Sir, Frank Fisher (May 26) quotes impressive documents on human rights, but I suggest he misses the real issue.

Many of us in the state sector of education — possibly sharing with him an Oxbridge background — are striving after the same ideals. Our aim, like his, is for overall standards of excellence for our schools. We are not trendy lefties, nor yet social engineers. Rather, we have undertaken the harder task of striving for excellence for all the boys and girls in our communities rather than just for the favoured few.

What a fine education service we should have (as Germany has) if all the supporters of the independent schools, and all parents who care enough to spend thousands a year on their child's education, were, instead, lobbying Parliament through their lobbying their county councillors and their local community, demanding more resources and higher standards for all our comprehensive schools. What social divisions would be healed, and what economic divisions too, between management and labour, would be healed as well.

That is the real educational issue facing our country today.

Yours sincerely,
DAVID ROONEY,
23 Black Horse Lane,
Swavesey,
Cambridge,
May 27.

Cardowan colliery

From the Director of the National Coal Board, Scottish Area

Sir, Bernard Levin quoted me, in your issue of May 18, as blaming lack of effort by the men at Cardowan colliery for poor productivity of the pit. In fact I said this was not the reason. Underground conditions have frustrated all attempts by management and men to improve the results.

Yours faithfully,
ALBERT WHEELER, Director,
National Coal Board, Scottish Area,
Greenland,
Edinburgh,
May 19.

Saving parish records

From Mr Philip Short

Sir, To the beautiful picture of the parish priest as custodian of the secrets of his flock (letters, May 27) it must be added that Parliament saw fit to remove jurisdiction over records of births, deaths, marriages from the Church in 1837: over wills in 1858.

These are now accessible to the public without clerical intervention and have been so for many years. To one who comes from a family of Baptists and has seen the snide comments written on the pre-1837 Church records the advantages of this are obvious.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP SHORT,
123 Church Road,
Garsfield,
Tyne and Wear,
May 27.

Tax Making Policy in the United Kingdom, which is mentioned in a leading article, is published by Heinemann Education at £15.

Russia and the logic of the arms race

From Professor Frank Barnaby and Mr Stan Windass

Sir, Brian Crozier's article, "Surprise, Russia's secret weapon" (May 23) is an outstanding example of the well-informed blindness that leads towards nuclear war.

He sets out to terrify us by quoting from distinguished Russian strategists who consider how to fight and win nuclear wars. But everyone in the business knows perfectly well that influential strategists on both sides consider how to fight and win nuclear wars. In the case of the US, official policy is now to acquire the capability to fight and prevail at every level.

What other policy could make sense? Fighting wars happens to be what weapons are made for. There is no point in threatening wars unless you can fight them, or in fighting them unless you can win them. What does Mr Crozier expect strategists to think about when their countries are crisscrossed full of weapons adapted to fighting nuclear wars? Should they think about how to use them to lose wars?

At the same time, sane leaders on both sides know that any use of nuclear weapons is insane. It is this schizophrenia that is the problem.

The logic of the arms race, combined with advancing technology, leads directly towards first strike in nuclear-war fighting capability first on one side and then on the other. First strike capability on both sides could be quite "balanced" but highly perilous for the whole human race.

That is why we need a new language of defence and a move towards a credible and effective policy of conventional defensive deterrents.

Yours sincerely,
FRANK BARNABY,
STAN WINDASS,
Co-Directors, Just Defence,
The Rookery,
Bosbury,
Oxfordshire,
May 25.

Constituency names

From Mr David Lloyd

Sir, The Boundary Commission ought to have seen that most parliamentary constituencies are named after real places. Instead, as your list published today indicates, a large number have amorphous territorial names which do not relate to any specific towns or even suburbs, but are derived from rivers or minor historical features, or have some vague historical connections. Many of these names first emerged officially with the local government redistribution in the 1970s but their use for parliamentary constituencies will often cause confusion.

Why should there be both a Wansdyke and a Wansbeck constituency, when neither is the name of a real place? (The first is an earth-

Sound and fury

From Mr Paul Watkins

Sir, Sir Gilbert Heathcote (May 21) did well to draw attention to the nuisance of motor cycle noise, but in this country we really get away comparatively lightly.

For the nearest row of re-drawn constituencies the Boundary Commission ought to be given clear guidelines requiring them to name them after real places, and not invent similar names for widely separated areas of England.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID LLOYD,
17 Fore Street,
Old Harlow, Essex,
May 25.

Fair fares

From the Chief Executive of British Airways

Sir, Professor Siebert, in his letter of Thursday, May 26, has contrived to combine misunderstanding of British Airways position in relation to People Express Airlines with an apparent total lack of knowledge of the changes achieved in British Airways in the past two years.

We have not raised an objection to the proposals of People Express Airlines. Decisions affecting the flying of this or any other airline into Britain are matters for the British Government.

Furthermore, we offer a wide range of fares according to the passengers' particular requirements — in fact our current Advance Purchase Excursion (APEX) fares

Star spangled banners

From Mr Barry Quirk

Sir, Your correspondent throws my analysis of the probable electoral fortunes of the respective parties into a sharper relief when he writes of the political affiliations of showbusiness personalities (May 23). It is notable that less than ten per cent of those supporting the Alliance are comedians; this compares to one third of those supporting Labour and three quarters of those supporting the Conservatives. This finding can only lead to two main conclusions. Supporters of the Alliance have no sense of humour and you have to be a comedian to support the Conservatives.

Yours faithfully,
BARRY QUIRK,
16 Waveney Avenue, SE15,
May 15.

Sinking of the General Belgrano

From Mr Roger Halsall

Sir, Nuclear weapons are said to have prevented the USSR launching World War 3 against the West. I thought the last two world wars were fought against non-communist Germany and that the splitting of Germany into two with the help of the USSR may have helped to prevent a third.

The USSR's war record has been early withdrawal from disgust and station with No 1, being forced into No 2 and then helping the allies to win it, and ever since the greatest reluctance to get involved in any wars with her armed forces — while the United States has been directly involved in major wars in Korea and Vietnam.

What appears to be Soviet imperialism in eastern Europe and Afghanistan is more understandable, not as aggression for territorial gain but as defence against unrest on her borders and against invasion from future Hitler's — i.e., precisely to prevent World War 3.

On the record, the only countries conceivably at risk from the USSR are: unstable regimes on the Soviet border; the Slav nations with which the USSR has always identified; countries with a dominant communist party; and regimes with a record of social injustice and deprivation or government oppression which lead to left-wing revolutionary activity.

The United Kingdom does not come into any of these categories — not even the final one, yet. However, our independent nuclear weapons and those we are allowing the United States to deploy freely on our territory strategically close to the USSR represent a greater threat to Mother Russia than Hitler or Napoleon ever did. They place us quite gratuitously in the fifth risk category — countries which are perceived to threaten the USSR and are therefore at risk from a Soviet pre-emptive strike.

This is the case for unilateralism which has never been answered. Yours sincerely,
ROGER C. HALSALL,
Secretary, Berkshire Humanists,
Crute Cottage, 21 Ellis Road,
Crowthorne, Berkshire.

Life on St Helena

From Mr Michael Craft

Sir, In a letter which you published on May 4, M. Martineau, the French Consul, "strongly denied" a comment I had attributed to him on St Helena (feature, March 19) about the easy-going lifestyle of the islanders. I am not in the habit of attributing to anyone statements they have not made and I can but suppose that M. Martineau and I have different recollections of a casual conversation.

M. Martineau is a fast and fluent talker and may well not recollect every witty remark he makes, but this particular one so impressed me that I recorded it in my notes that very day. True, it was made lightly and not in any political context, and I regret that, if by placing it in one, I should have caused M. Martineau any embarrassment.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL CROFT,
74 Bartholomew Road, NW5

The Chaplain's role

From the Right Reverend Francis J. Walmsley

Sir, With reference to Father Patrick Lynch's letter (May 23), I would entirely agree that the role of the Chaplain is to teach and to guide. Queen's Regulations for Forces Chaplains states:

"In spiritual and ecclesiastical matters Chaplains are under the discipline of their respective Church authorities" (QR 5.274 para. C).

If and when the Roman Catholic Church speaks definitively on the subject of nuclear weapons, Roman Catholic Chaplains will explain that teaching to their flocks.

Meanwhile, each priest will endeavour to enlighten the consciences of inquirers according to his own conscience in the light of the current moral debate.

Yours, etc.
FRANCIS J. WALMSLEY,
Bishop-in-Ordinary to HM Forces.
"Bishop's Oak",
26 The Crescent,
Farnborough Park,
Farnborough,
Hampshire,
May 26.

Clock symphony

From Mr N. A. Hooton

Sir, What can be done about other people's electronic watches which bleep the hour or some other esoteric alarm time, always during the quieter passages of operas, concerts and plays? By the time it has happened, to remonstrate would cause more disturbance than the original event (the culprit always sits at least two seats away and one row back) and it is virtually impossible to identify potential offenders before the lights go down.

In any case, the owners of these devices seem totally oblivious of the sound, and a well-aimed glare is usually met with blank incomprehension. Action is needed before the isolated chirrups expand into an electronic aviary.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS HOOTON,
Brewhouse Buildings,
530 Wandsworth Road, SW8.

On a clear day

From Mr T. F. Stolberger

Sir, Reading Leonard Whitaker's letter (May 26) I am reminded of the balcony of an office in Nairobi from which one can see on a clear day Mount Kilimanjaro some 130 miles to the South-South-East and turning one can look 80 miles to the North-North-East and see Mount Kenya.

Yours faithfully,
T. F. STOLBERGER,
Hillhouse Lane,
Rugby,
West Sussex,
May 27.

COURT AND SOCIAL

SOCIAL NEWS

The Queen will visit the premises of the Glasgow Herald on July 1 to mark the newspaper's bicentenary. The Queen will attend a reception given by the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce in George Square, Glasgow, on July 1 to mark its bicentenary.

The Queen will visit the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow on July 1.

The Duke of Edinburgh, patron of the Shakespeare Globe Trust and of the International Shakespeare Globe Theatre Centre, will give a reception at Buckingham Palace on July 12.

The Duke of Edinburgh, patron and trustee of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme, will attend a reception at Buckingham Palace on July 14 for young people who have reached the gold standard in the Duke of Edinburgh's Award.

Princess Anne will visit Lanark Grammar School, Strathclyde, on June 29 on the occasion of its octocentenary.

Princess Anne will visit the West Midlands on July 12.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, Deputy Colonel-in-Chief, the Royal Anglian Regiment, will attend the annual garden service of the Royal Tigers Association in the regimental chapel of The Royal Leicestershire Regiment in Leicester Cathedral on June 19.

The Duke of Gloucester, president of the Cancer Research Campaign, will open a new Laboratory at the Institute of Cancer Research, in Sutton, Surrey, on June 20.

The Duke of Gloucester, president of the National Association of Boys' Clubs, will visit boys' clubs in Kent on June 21.

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester will attend the opening of Parliament on June 22.

The Duke of Gloucester will visit Royal Air Force Honington, Bury St Edmunds, on June 23.

SOCIAL NEWS

The Duke of Gloucester, patron of the Richard III Society, will visit Middleham, Sheriff Hutton and York on June 28.

The Duke of Gloucester, as Grand Prior, will attend the Grand Prior's Advisory Council, St John's Gate, Clerkenwell, London, on June 29. In the evening, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester will attend a fashion show in the Gulbenkian Hall, Royal College of Art, Kensington Gore, London.

The Duke of Gloucester will be present at the annual Master's dinner of the Builders' Company at Guildhall, London, on June 30.

The Duchess of Gloucester will be present at the All England Lawn Tennis Championships at the All England Club, Wimbledon, on June 30.

The Duke of Gloucester will visit the Royal Corps of Transport, 3 Transport Group, at Marchwood, Southampton, on July 4.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester will visit the Royal Agricultural Society of England Show at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, on July 5.

The Duke of Gloucester will visit the Royal Agricultural Society of England Show at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, on July 7.

The Duchess of Gloucester, as patron of the Baby Life Support Systems, will attend a seminar of neonatal care in London on July 7.

The Duke of Gloucester will open extensions to County Hall, Beverley, north Humberside, on July 8.

The Duchess of Gloucester, as Commandant-in-Chief, St John Ambulance Brigade in Wales, will attend the annual festival of the order of St John Priory for Wales on July 9. Later, as patron, Hospitaliers Club of Wales, she will attend a banquet on the occasion of their eightieth anniversary in Cardiff.

The Duke of Gloucester, as president, will open the new headquarters of the Institute of Advanced Motorists in Chiswick High Road, London, on July 12.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, president of the Royal Academy of Music, will present awards at their annual prizegiving, on July 14.

The Duke of Gloucester will preside at the annual meeting of the Cancer Research Campaign at St James's Palace on July 14. In the evening the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester will be present at the National Trust's "Fête Champêtre" at Claremont, Esher, Surrey.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester will attend a "Fête Champêtre" in aid of The Order of St John for Hampshire at Wherwell Priory, Andover, on July 15.

The Duke of Gloucester, president of the East Midlands Tourist Board, will carry out engagements in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire on July 18.

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester will visit the East of England Agricultural Society Show at Peterborough on July 19.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester will visit the East of England Agricultural Society Show, Peterborough, on July 22.

The Duke of Gloucester, president of the Royal Smithfield Club, will receive the members of council at Barnwell, Manor, Northamptonshire, on July 22.

The Duchess of Gloucester will visit the Army Apprentices College, Chesham, Gloucestershire, on July 23.

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester will attend the afternoon performance of the Royal Tournament at Earls Court Stadium, London, on July 23.

The Duke of Gloucester will present awards to Australian science scholars at the Royal Institution, Albemarle Street, London, on July 27.

The Duchess of Gloucester as patron of the National Association for Gifted Children, will attend a residential course at Packwood High School, Shrewsbury, on July 27.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester will attend the afternoon performance of the Royal Tournament at Earls Court Stadium, London, on July 28.

A memorial service is to be held at RAF Colishall, Norfolk, on June 10 for the five airmen from the station who died in a crash in Germany on May 21.

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The sky at night in June

By Our Astronomy Correspondent

Mercury will reach greatest western elongation (24°) on the 8th but will rise barely an hour before the Sun. It will be brighter after that date. On the 9th it will be occulted by the waxing crescent Moon, approximately from 09.30 to 10.30, but observation of the event will be very difficult.

Venus will reach greatest elongation (45°) on the 16th and will dominate the western sky this month, during which it will brighten from -3.8 to -4.1 in magnitude. Moon in its vicinity on the 13th and 14th.

Mars will be in conjunction with the Sun on the 3rd and is unobservable.

Jupiter will be prominent in the south aspect for most of the night. Moon close to it on the 22nd.

Saturn is also in the south aspect but is much less bright than Jupiter. Moon just to the west of it on the 19th.

Uranus and Neptune will be above the horizon for most of the dark hours and the latter will be in opposition on the 19th.



The diagram shows the brighter stars that will be above the horizon in the latitude of 50°N (10° in the middle and 20° S and 30° S) on the 1st of June. The Moon's path is shown in the diagram. The diagram is divided into sections for different constellations and includes labels for the planets and the Moon.

Astronomical Association for his work in this field.

The predicted perihelion (the point nearest the Sun) passage was between the 17th and 22nd and its nearest to the Earth, 4.9 million kilometres, or 2.9 million miles, on the evening of the 11th. It would then be at its brightest with a magnitude of about 2.

The predictions were based on the first few sightings; at the time of writing I do not know how nearly they were correct, but one can assume that they were not far out. The weather was unfavourable. I was completely clouded out on the 10th.

There was a lot of cloud on the 11th, but I did get a clearing at 22h, to see a hazy luminous patch, slightly oval in shape and a little larger than a full Moon, somewhat to the north-east of the cluster Praesepe in Cancer. It was clouded out again on the 12th.

Being a close comet its day-to-day motion was rapid; Ursula Minor on the 9th, Ursula Major on the 10th, Cancer on the 11th and Hydra on the 12th. If you

track these on our map you will realize that on the 13th the comet would have set before the sky was dark enough to see it, and too far south after that for us to see it at all in our latitudes.

Likewise, in our latitudes stars with declinations south of the equator have only short observing seasons, and one noteworthy star has its season in the early summer. This is Antares in Scorpius, a little to the south of Jupiter. Note its reddish colour, comparable with that of Mars; this indicates low temperature, about 3000°C and lower than Capella mentioned last month.

That is a large star only 36 light-years away; Antares is at a distance of 430 light years, so it must be of enormous size to be of the first magnitude in our sky. It is considered to have a diameter 285 times that of the Sun, or 246 million miles - and the radius of the Earth's orbit is only 93 million! Its material, however, is very thinly spread and compares with what in our laboratories would be considered to be a good vacuum.

Teaching people to put back the clock

Mr Laurie Penman (above) is planning to create a new generation of clock repairers and restorers. He has set up the Teign Valley Training Centre at his bungalow in Trusham, south Devon, and is particularly hoping that disabled people will take advantage of his scheme.

"I can take six people at a time," he said. "There are four terms, each running for 13 weeks, with an eight-week break between. "But we are not teaching High Street clock repairs. We deal with antique and high value movements. We hand-make wheels and pinions that will set a seventeenth-century clock ticking again."

Mr Penman said he started as a repairer urgently needed a 6in wheel for an antique clock. "I made it, charged him £27, and it went on from there."

He is confident that there is a demand for clock restorers. "Years ago every town in England had craftsmen who concentrated on repairing very old clocks. They could take a 400-year-old clock and make it tick for another 400 years, but their numbers have declined."

The Manpower Services Commission in Plymouth said there was a scheme available to help disabled people taking courses such as Mr Penman's.

"Their first step is to apply for training to a Job Centre. If the whole thing goes through successfully, grants would be available at the rate of £38 for a single man and £62.70 for a married man, plus meals, travelling and lodging allowances where necessary."

Forthcoming marriages

Mr P. R. Benson and Miss V. R. Hadow. The engagement is announced between Patrick, son of Mr and Mrs R. Benson, of Colchester Court, SW5, and Victoria, daughter of Major and Mrs Gerald Hadow, of Strutt, Chichester.

Mr R. W. Mann and Miss S. R. Hildyard. The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mr and Mrs George Mann, The Old Rectory, West Woodhay, Newbury, and Selina, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Robin Hildyard, of Plaster Pitts Farmhouse, Scrimshaw, Yorkshire.

Mr L. A. G. Mathewson and Miss J. E. Hildyard. The engagement is announced between Ian, only son of the late Dr J. G. Mathewson and of Mrs R. O. Murray, of Little Court, Odihay, Hampshire, and Jennifer, only daughter of Mr and Mrs John Bloch, of Little Orchard, Sleaford, Leicestershire, Hampshire.

Mr G. Morgan and Miss F. Pollock. The engagement is announced between Oliver, son of Mr and Mrs Alan Morgan, of Benbridge, Isle of Wight, and Frances, daughter of Mr and Mrs Philip Pollock, of London, NW1.

Mr M. H. Sacher and Miss F. L. Sutcliffe. The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Mr and Mrs Michael Sacher, of London, and Fiona, daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Sutcliffe of Kingswood, Surrey.

Marriages

Mr R. C. L. Schram and Mrs E. D. Goldfarb. The marriage took place on Friday, May 27, 1983, in Amsterdam between Mr Rob Schram and Mrs Elaine Goldfarb.

Mr T. Waldeck and Miss A. Page. The marriage of Mr Tony Waldeck and Miss Adrienne Page took place quietly in London on Saturday, May 28.

Birthdays today

Mr Mow Amias, 80; Sir Walter Burrie, 82; Miss Florence Desmond, 78; Mr Clive Eastwood, 55; Admiral Sir James Eberle, 56; Mr Demetrius Elliott, 61; the Rev Professor L. A. Garrard, 79; Rear-Admiral Peter Gibson, 70; Mr Andrew Grima, 62; Air Marshal Sir Valston Hancock, 76; Major-General F. C. Horton, 76; Sir Arnold Oakley, 83; Miss Athene Seyler, 94; Sir Ewart Smith, 86; Dr William Taylor, 53; Mr R. W. Wood, 81.

Reception

HM Government. Sir William Fraser, Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Scottish Office, and Lady Fraser were hosts at a reception given in Edinburgh Castle yesterday on the occasion of the visit to Scotland by delegates attending the annual conference of the Federation Internationale des Editions de Journaux et Publications.

Victoria League for Commonwealth Friendship

Lord Maclehoose of Beoch has been elected chairman of the Victoria League for Commonwealth Friendship and will take office on July 7, 1983.

President's Chinese porcelain on show

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Porcelain made for Chinese emperors which passed into the possession of an American president will be the highlight of the forthcoming exhibition at the Eskenazi Gallery, in Piccadilly, London, from June 6 to 17.

Giuseppe Eskenazi has just bought three fascinating items from the grandson of President Herbert Hoover. The most important is an early-fifteenth-century Ming Dynasty bowl made for the Imperial Palace of Yongle and decorated in blue and white, with court ladies and children walking past a pavilion in a garden.

The painting is of the greatest delicacy, and the bowl even finer than the famous example from the Edward T. Chow collection, which was sold by Sotheby's in Hongkong in 1980 for £138,000.

The other two pieces were made in the sixteenth century for the Emperor Wanli. There is a handsome vase decorated with a design of scholars and children in a landscape of rocks, trees and mountains. An almost identical vase belongs to the collection of the National Palace Museum, Taipei.

There is also a box and cover made during the reign of Wanli for palace use. It is not so rare, but is attractively decorated with a design of cranes flying

through a cloud scrolls and pomegranates interspersed with Buddhist emblems.

President Hoover appears to have acquired the pieces more or less by chance when early Chinese porcelains were rarely recognized and little valued. Nevertheless, they have survived in superb condition, according to Mr Eskenazi.

The president, who was no connoisseur, amassed a vast and miscellaneous collection of blue-and-white porcelain with which he decorated the walls of the dining room in his mansion in Pasadena, California.



President Herbert Hoover: Vast porcelain collection.

Archaeology report

French learn secrets of Ice Age hunters

French archaeologists have uncovered a number of early dwelling sites dating to the end of the last Ice Age, some 10,000 years ago. Entire house plans have been excavated, and in some cases groups of houses, together with the debris of meals and tool manufacture.

The sites, in the Ile de France and the River Loire valleys, were occupied by hunters and gatherers during the Magdalenian culture, which began some 19,000 years ago and lasted to the end of the Ice Age. The most spectacular Magdalenian sites known are the painted caves, such as Lascaux, but over the past decade more open habitation sites have been investigated, giving an idea of how many people lived.

One of the first such excavations, at Pincevent, has been continued since 1976 by Professor Andre Leroy-Gourha, who has shown that the site dates from the end of the Magdalenian and was probably not occupied for long. The radiocarbon dates suggest occupation after 10,000 BC, with at least nine separate periods of use.

Cross-sections of stone tools between separate houses shows that three dwellings were in use simultaneously, but a house occupied at a later date was furnished with hearthstones removed from one of the earlier structures, which was presumably not reoccupied. While the number of stone tool fragments and waste present at Pincevent suggest a long occupation, the quantity of reindeer bone in the rubbish suggests only a short period of use.

An earlier site, dated to more than 13,000 years ago by the thermoluminescence technique, has been excavated at Verberie, on the

River Oise. Like Pincevent, it is on the lowest river terrace, and analysis of the tool and food remains suggest that it was a hunting camp occupied for a fairly short time by a small group of people, who are thought to have exploited the reindeer crossing the river on their seasonal migrations.

A site near by at Marsangy has several dwellings, each with a central hearth along the river bank. Behind the houses is a large hearth and piles of stone chips from tool making, and the area is seen as the place where Magdalenian flint workers selected and tested lumps of stone.

At Etolles, on the banks of the Seine near Soisy, six levels with a total of 17 buildings have been excavated, and piles of flint blades and the by-products of tool making have been found. Careful study of the production processes represented showed that the piles were workshops sites.

The second important cluster of sites lies on a two-mile stretch of the Loire, where the site of Champ Grand demonstrated that Neanderthal people had lived there before 30,000 BC, the site of La Vigne Brun, near by, also had a Neanderthal occupation, followed by use by modern humans about 23,000 years ago.

Four houses were excavated, set round a central space kept clear of rubbish. One was cut into the river terrace, with the site removed, then packed into a bench around the lower part of the building, a second was a shallow depression lined with large blocks of stone, and a third a site built on reinforced with stone slabs. The floors were covered

Euro-TV channel needs quick decisions

From Ian Marry, Brussels

A television channel covering Europe could be in service within two years, according to a report published yesterday by the European Commission. Despite the risks, the Commission says, this "highly desirable" service will receive its full political and material support.

As a dry run it is planned to start up a cable service from Holland next year, beginning each day with a "Good Morning Europe" spot at breakfast time. Blocks of time will be devoted to music, sport, the arts, regional and minority interests. The eventual aim would be for this service to become self-financing through advertising and cable revenue.

The need to take decisions is urgent, according to the report. The speed of technological advance means that plans will have to be drawn up quickly to make use of both the new generation of satellites, which will soon be in space beaming at Europe, and of cable television techniques.

This underlines the need for a common policy, since Europe, with its many languages and cultures, opens up enormous potential for exploitation unless a proper broadcasting framework is established early on. It also means that the need for agreement on common technical standards for transmission is urgent, to prevent European broadcasting becoming muddled up by rival systems.

The Commission believes that the proposed European service should have as simple a structure as possible, with an international team of professionals seconded from stations in member states. An editorial team would be recruited in a similar way, with guaranteed independence in their work. The Commission wants to leave drawing up the system to the European Broadcasting Union (better known as Eurovision), which already achieves popular viewing figures with its song contest and *It's a Knockout* programme.

According to the Commission, a poll conducted at the end of last year showed that 57 per cent of viewers in the EEC were either "a lot" or "somewhat" in favour of a European television network. A further 20 per cent said that they thought they would be "a little bit" interested.

Latest wills Rare clock left to Rye Museum

Rye Museum, in East Sussex, is to receive an eighteenth-century astronomical Sun and Moon clock under the terms of the will of Mrs Evelyn Jones, who died earlier this month.

The Ferguson clock (c.1778) is one of only 50 of its kind and shows the tides at Rye rather than London Bridge.

Mrs Jones, of Winchester, East Sussex, left estate valued at £825,000 net. After various bequests she left a fourth of the residue each to the Royal Institution of Chartered Accountants, the National Fund, the RAF Benevolent Fund and the National Trust and an eighth each to the Sue Ryder Foundation and the Cheshire Foundation.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid): Risham, Mr Alhaji Abdurrahman, of Kano, Nigeria, estate in England and Wales £1,253,548; Robert W. H. Leeson, of Rainford, Merseyside, £515,473.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include: Mr Martin Roberts to be district administrator for Croydon Health Authority.

Mr P. W. Beerman, Headmaster of Aldenham School, Epsom, to be Principal of Salisbury Tutors Kensington, from August.

Mrs Jacqueline Lang to be headmistress of Westminster Hall School from January next year.

OBITUARY MR ARVID PELSHE Latvian on Politburo

Mr Arvid Yanovich Pelshe, the last of the Old Bolsheviks within the leadership of the Soviet Communist Party, has died at the age of 84.

Pelshe, a member of the Party's ruling Politburo since 1966, was of Latvian nationality and born into a peasant household in what is now the Bauska region of Latvia on February 7, 1899. On leaving school he became a worker and also an active revolutionary, joining the Bolsheviks in 1915 when he was only 16. Pelshe took an active part in the



historic events of 1917, and between the February and Bolshevik revolutions was a member of the Petrograd Soviet.

In 1918 he moved to Moscow to join the Cheka (political police) and was a participant in the unsuccessful attempt to establish Soviet power in Latvia in 1919. He spent most of the 1920s in party work in the armed forces before studying at the Institute of Red Professors in Moscow, from which he graduated in 1931.

From 1931-33 he was a graduate student at that institute, but during most of his years of study he was simultaneously employed as a teacher of party history at the Central School of the NKVD (as the political police had now been renamed). From 1933-37, Pelshe was involved in the administration of state farms but from 1937-1940 returned to teaching and propaganda work as a lecturer in Marxism-Leninism at a Moscow engineering institute.

The incorporation of Latvia within the Soviet Union greatly increased Pelshe's political importance as a reliable instrument of the centralised Soviet state. From 1941 until 1959 he was the Secretary of the Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party responsible for propaganda and agitation, and in 1959 he attained the top political post in Latvia when he became First Secretary of the republic's Central Committee.

At the first Congress of the Soviet Communist Party under Leonid Brezhnev's leadership - the 23rd Congress held in Moscow in 1966 - Pelshe's political career took another upward turn when he was accorded two important positions which he was to continue to hold until his death. He was one of 11 members elected to the Politburo and simultaneously he became Chairman of the Party Control Committee of the Central Committee.

As a member of the former body he was involved in the highest-level policy discussions of the past 16 years and as chairman of the latter had overall responsibility for party discipline. When senior party officials in different parts of the Soviet Union were under attack for corruption, the attitude of Pelshe's Party Control Committee was often of more decisive importance for their fate than that of the law-courts and the law-enforcement organizations.

Pelshe received many state honours and enjoyed a certain prestige, even within Soviet leadership circles, as a party member of pre-revolutionary vintage. Such influence as he possessed was probably exercised on the side of of stern Marxist orthodoxy. He was related by marriage to the late Mikhail Suslov who almost certainly paved the way for Pelshe's entry into the Politburo in 1966 and the evidence of his career and writings suggest that he shared Suslov's uncompromising attitudes.

SIR ARTHUR KELLY

Sir Arthur Kelly, C.B.E., who was Secretary to the Cabinet in Northern Ireland for six years from 1957, died on May 27, at the age of 84.

After serving in the Royal Flying Corps in the First World War, Kelly began his career in the Ministry of Labour in Whitehall. He moved to Northern Ireland in 1922, and after a succession of offices he became Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Labour there in 1956.

He was made C.B.E. in 1950, and was knighted in 1961.

Mrs Zelda F. Popkin, novelist and short story writer, died on May 25 at Silver Spring, Maryland, United States. She was 84.

In 1919 she married Louis Popkin and worked with him in public relations in New York until his death in 1943. During that time her short stories and articles appeared in many magazines, including the *New Yorker* and *Readers Digest*. Her early novels were detective stories, and her later works dealt with topics relating to Judaism.

Law Report May 31 1983 Queen's Bench

Regulations do not qualify Act

Regional v Traffic Commissioners and Another, Ex parte Licensed Taxi Drivers' Association Ltd.

Before Mr Justice McCullough (Judgment delivered May 25). The requirements of the Public Service Vehicles (Road Service Licences and Excess Service Regulations (SI 1980 No 1354) relating to the required contents of an application for a road service licence for the operation of a stage carriage service did not further qualify the definition of "stage carriage" in the Public Passenger Vehicles Act 1981.

Mr Justice McCullough so held in the Queen's Bench Division dismissing an application by the Licensed Taxi Drivers' Association Ltd for judicial review by way of an order restraining the Traffic Commissioners from considering two applications by Vulcanair Ltd for such licences.

Vulcanair had sought licences to operate stage carriage services between Luton Airport and any address in the Metropolitan Traffic Area and between Gatwick Airport and any such address.

Regulation 5 of the 1980 Regulations required, *inter alia*, that an application for such a licence should describe the terminal point of the proposed service, the route, sufficiently to identify the roads to be traversed, the periods of the year when the service would operate, and the frequency of the service.

Vulcanair in its application specified that the services would run every day on demand between the relevant airport and any address in the Metropolitan Traffic Area. The applicant sought an order prohibiting the consideration of the applications on the ground that the requirement of the Regulations had not been complied with and that the applications were therefore not valid.

Mr Anthony Baldry for the taxi drivers' association; Mr Simon D. Brown for the commissioners; Mr Mark West for Vulcanair.

MR JUSTICE McCULLOUGH said that "stage carriage" was defined in section 2 of the Public Passenger Vehicles Act 1981, and it was clear that the service proposed by Vulcanair fell within that definition and therefore required a

road service licence under section 30(1).

The 1980 Regulations had been made under the predecessor of section 60, which empowered the making of regulations for the purpose of carrying the Act into effect. Accordingly the 1980 Regulations were not to be taken as further qualifying the definition of "stage carriage" in the Act.

If, contrary to his Lordship's view, the Regulations did so qualify the definition, they would be *ultra vires* and void.

Moreover, Vulcanair had complied with Regulation 5 as fully as possible: the terminal points of the routes and the operating period and frequency of the services were described in the applications, and in the circumstances the routes proposed could not have been fully described than they were.

Accordingly, the commissioners were entitled to hear and determine the applications, which had been properly made, and the application for judicial review would be dismissed.

Solicitors: Bridges Sawell & Adams; Treasury Solicitor; Gamlens.

Handwritten signature in Arabic script.

**A show for those
who know
what they like**

**A Summer Show
for the City
Guildhall Art Gallery**

The group of paintings by James Flinn, however, stir interest in an, of late, rather neglected artist whose works, especially those of the immediately postwar period, clearly deserve collected showing and reappraisal. There are works on show, also, by such distinguished

not will no doubt enjoy this as a pleasant, free way of passing half-an-hour.

Nothing that you could call a challenge here, nearly all of it is a quite comfortable and conservative, and even the more bizarre elements, such as William Robert's rather desperate 1971 attempts to invade the world of the hippy and the mini-skirt, *Rush Hour*, are not too unfamiliar. And the overall quality is admirable; you can see, for instance, major paintings by Sickert and Clausen as well as lesser works by the same artists; a very tempting range of Victorian oils and watercolours, outstanding among them a visionary piece by the little-known Archer Stanley, *Britain's Health and Britain's Greyness*, which evokes mid-Victorian ship-building in terms that John Martin would have recognized and appreciated; and finely contrasted records of First World War scenes and characters by Eric Kennington and C. R. W. Nevinson. Any office would be graced by an addition from this admirable show; one only hopes that City money-men can be persuaded to see it that way.

John Russell Taylor

The smell of death — it was there when you were eating your rations — it was like you were eating death," that was a marine's most vivid memory. A married young woman recalled with trembling voice the day they dug up rows of kneeling skeletons outside Hue, each with its skull smashed in from behind. In a sunlight image doubtless etched subliminally on the mind of some nameless American cameraman, an arm flung out of a swamp, the arm barks once, and the arm falls limp into the water.

One of the most ghoulishly celebrated images ever to come out of the Vietnam war was that of the Vietcong officer being summarily despatched in the street in last week's edition of the Chicago Tribune. The event was topped with the man walking toward his doom like one already dead, and ending with the sudden gush of blood. Another of the war's most pivotal images, of naked girls running along a road with napalm burning on their backs, was written last night, together with film of wounded parents cowering in terror as helicopters circled relentlessly above, and numerous pictures of the dead and dying.

The makers of this series are, it seems, aware of the possibility that some viewers may be sent by the bloody footage into a rapid transit. I would say not only that, but that, certainly, and that video-theatricality will collect hard-core sadism will now be gratefully adding to their hoards.

Those who can keep the violence in perspective, however, will get a remarkable lesson in recent history: there has never been anything like this elevated record of a war before, and there probably never will be again. The scrupulous care with which the international production team set about establishing the truth has resulted in three parallel accounts (American, and North and South Vietnamese), each of which is filled with astounding representations of the war, and ruled, and ruled, Richard Nixon and Robert McNamara may not have given interviews, but just about everyone else has, and astonishing their testimony is.

Students of American politics will have been riveted by the filmed record of how Lyndon Johnson came to break the news of his retirement to the world. Johnson, who had been running through an early version of his speech, scratching his chin and listening to see if the words sounded jingoistic enough.

Then his aides told of their opposition, and of the frenzied redrafting, and then we saw the president, a perfect actor in turn. Military historians will have listened attentively last night as a helicopter pilot described his on the whole rather exhilarating "nine to five job". Social historians will have pricked up their ears at talk of Saigon being divided into "fourteen areas" and of how even the locals accepted the foreign racial barriers. Ordinary mortals will have looked, listened, and thought.

Seeing the light after the interval

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WATTS BLAKE BEARNE

NEWTON ABBOT

Mr. C. D. Pike, Chairman, reports:

Performance confirms resilience

- * Pretax profit of £3,173,406 compared with £3,659,198 in 1981.
- * Total ordinary dividend increased from 3.57p to 3.75p.
- * Both ball and china clay sales suffered from recession in Continental markets.
- * Performance during deepest of recessions has confirmed our resilience; now in excellent shape to resume pattern of growth when conditions permit.

Annual General Meeting: 3rd June, 1983



WATTS, BLAKE, BEARNE and COMPANY, P.L.C.

PRODUCERS OF BALL AND CHINA CLAYS

Sumleigh prepares for market

Details of yet another high technology group planning to join the growing ranks of the Unlisted Securities Market is expected today.

Birmingham-based broking firm Smith Keen Cutler is arranging to place 4 million shares in Sumleigh Electronics, a manufacturer of specialist electronic equipment. The placing price is expected to be around 10p, raising about £400,000. The group intends to use the proceeds to buy its own factory premises, and the remainder for working capital.

The group, made up of three operating divisions, is Ministry of Defence approved with much of its work taken up by defence projects, including amplifiers and ground-to-air communications equipment. For the present year the group is hoping to make profits before tax of £300,000 on turnover of around £2m.

Meanwhile, Renishaw, designer and maker of high-tech precision measuring equipment, has confirmed its intention of coming to market. After the success of the recent Micro Focus offer for sale by tender, Renishaw has opted for a similar approach. Brokers Rowe & Pitman is offering 2.8 million shares at a minimum tender price of 80p valuing the

company at £22.4m. A striking price of around 125p is anticipated.

Sales have grown from £513,000 to £6.4m producing an increase in profits from £165,000 to £1.6m in the past five years. For the present year, the group is forecasting pretax profits of not less than £1.65m giving a prospective price-earnings ratio of 28. The directors are also forecasting a dividend of 1p gross for the year which will be 2.5 times covered.

The bulk of the group's sales are taken up in exports with its best markets in the United States and Japan. It claims to spend annually around 15 per cent of turnover on research and development.

Renishaw designs and manu-

factures touch-trigger probes for instant three dimensional measurement. The company was founded by Mr David McMurtry, chairman, and Mr John Deer, managing director. They will retain over 70 per cent of the 28 million shares between them. Both are former employees of Rolls-Royce, a company which now figures prominently among the group's customers.

Also making an offer for sale by tender last week was Cifer, the micro-computers and video terminals group, which is offering 2.7 million shares at a minimum tender price of 115p. This represents about 17 per cent of the equity and values the entire company at £17.92m.

The group's trading record shows turnover growing from £830,000 in 1978 to £5.2m last year followed by a fluctuating profits record of £60,000 in 1978 and a loss of £137,000 in 1979. Last year, the group made profits of £511,000. For the present year, it is forecasting £1.35m pretax profits.

Cifer says one of its biggest problems is competing with cheap imports. The size of its market in the VDU area is less than 5 per cent of the total. But this area offers immense growth potential, the group says.

Foster Braithwaite is arranging a placing of 340,000 shares in Leisure Goods, one of Britain's largest independent consultants to the agricultural industry. The shares are already quoted under rule 163 (2).

The shares are being placed at 120p, putting the group on a historic earnings ratio of 12. This values the group at £2.4m. In five years, turnover has risen from £1.3m to £2.9m producing profits up from £133,000 to £265,000.

Its customers include government, international agencies, public authorities and private sector clients.

On Friday, shareholders at UDS's extraordinary meeting turned down proposals to sell the John Collier and Richards Shops chain to the Burton Group. This must have come as a blow to Mr Rodney Fitch, the chairman of interior designer Fitch & Co, which joined the USM last year.

After successfully completing a pilot venture to redesign five of Burton's Top Shops, the group has just been awarded a contract to refurbish a further 35 of the 100-plus chain. But Mr Fitch has already been assessing the prospects for the group if it is awarded the contract to redesign the 500-odd shops in the John Collier and Richards Shops chain.

Earlier in the week, Mr Fitch told shareholders at the annual meeting that the group was continuing to expand and was looking for bigger premises. Several new clients had been signed up, including Boots, Guinness and Promodex. Continental, a leading French supermarket group.

The Terminal Four project at Heathrow still has 18 months left to run but the group has already been appointed to produce an interior design for the Manchester International Airport Authority.

Mr Fitch also hopes to announce an important contract later in the year with "a major force in British retailing". The shares ended the week 40p up at 323p.

Michael Clark

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	10 %
Barclays	10 %
BCCI	10 %
Consolidated Crds	10 %
C. Hoare & Co	10 %
Lloyds Bank	10 %
Midland Bank	10 %
Nat Westminster	10 %
TSB	10 %
Williams & Glyn's	10 %

* 7 day deposits on basis of 200,000, 500,000 and over.

OTTOMAN BANK

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of £4.50 per share, voted at the General Meeting of Shareholders, held on 27th May, 1983, will be PAYABLE on and after 17th June, 1983, in London at 36 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3. The Coupon to be presented is No. 110. The holders of Founders' Shares will receive an amount of £514.40 per whole share payable on the same date and at the same place, against presentation of Coupon No. 53. Coupons must be listed on forms, which can be obtained on application, and left five clear days for examination before payment.



First Charlotte Assets Trust

A growth of capital investment trust with emphasis on investment in the U.S.M.

Year to 31st March, 1983 Net asset value: +38%

"Significant progress has been made towards our long term objective of having 70% of our assets invested in small U.K. companies with particular emphasis on the U.S.M."

P.E.G. Balfour, Chairman

To: D.T.M. Ross, The Secretariat Department, Ivory & Sons Limited, One Charlotte Square, Edinburgh EH2 4DZ.

Please send me a copy of the 1983 Annual Report for First Charlotte Assets Trust.

Name: _____

Address: _____

ALFA-LAVAL

Tumba, Sweden

Placing of

800,000 New Non-restricted Series B Shares to raise SEK 270,000,000

Managed by

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited

Underwritten by

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited

Enskilda Securities

Morgan Stanley International

Brokers to the placing

W. Greenwell & Co.

Grievson, Grant and Co.

NEW ISSUE. All of these securities having been subscribed, this announcement appears as a matter of record only May, 1983. These securities have not been registered for offer or sale in the United States.

Abridged Particulars

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the grant of permission to deal in the Ordinary Shares of Cifer plc in the Unlisted Securities Market. It is emphasised that no application has been made for these securities to be admitted to listing. These abridged particulars do not constitute an invitation to purchase shares.

CIFER plc

Incorporated in England under the Companies Acts 1948 to 1967 No 1063889

Cifer plc, founded in 1972, designs and manufactures microcomputers and microprocessor based computer video terminals together with the associated software.

Offer for Sale by Tender

2,737,000 Ordinary Shares of 10p each at a minimum tender price of 115p per share payable in full on application.

Stock Beech & Co.

Authorised

17,000,000

Share Capital

Ordinary Shares of 10p each

Issued and Fully Paid

15,587,000

Full details of Cifer and of this Offer for Sale are set out in the Prospectus (on the terms of which alone applications will be considered). Copies of the Prospectus, which includes details of the procedure for applying for shares together with application forms, are available from 31 May 1983 from the offices listed below:

Stock Beech & Co.,
Wardour Court,
Throgmorton Street,
London EC2N 2AY

Lloyds Bank Plc,
Registrar's Department,
Issue Section,
111 Old Broad Street,
London EC2N 1AU

Stock Beech & Co.,
Bristol & West Building,
Broad Quay,
Bristol BS1 4DD

Stock Beech & Co.,
131 George Street,
Birmingham B3 3HL

Lloyds Bank Plc,
131 George Street,
Edinburgh EH2 4LQ

Stock Beech & Co.,
194A Seabourne Road,
Southbourne,
Bournemouth BH5 2JB

and main branches of
Lloyds Bank Plc
in Melksham, Trowbridge, Devizes, Chippenham

The Prospectus for this Offer for Sale is also being published in full, with an application form, in the Financial Times on 31 May 1983.

The application list for the Ordinary Shares now being offered for sale will open at 10.00 a.m. on 3rd June, 1983 and may be closed at any time thereafter.

FIXED-INTEREST STOCKS

Stock	Yield	Price	Par	Yield	Price	Par
10% Fixed Rate	10.00	100.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	100.00
10% Fixed Rate	10.00	100.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	100.00
10% Fixed Rate	10.00	100.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	100.00
10% Fixed Rate	10.00	100.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	100.00
10% Fixed Rate	10.00	100.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	100.00
10% Fixed Rate	10.00	100.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	100.00
10% Fixed Rate	10.00	100.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	100.00
10% Fixed Rate	10.00	100.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	100.00
10% Fixed Rate	10.00	100.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	100.00
10% Fixed Rate	10.00	100.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	100.00

TENDERS MUST BE LOOKED AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND, 100, MARK LANE, LONDON, EC3N 2SF, ON WEDNESDAY, 17TH JUNE 1983, BETWEEN 10.00 AM AND 1.00 PM.

ISSUE BY TENDER OF £1,000,000,000

10 1/4 per cent TRESURY CONVERTIBLE STOCK, 1987

MINIMUM TENDER PRICE £125 PER CENT.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS

On 17th June 1983, £250,000,000

On 17th July 1983, £250,000,000

On 17th August 1983, £250,000,000

On 17th September 1983, £250,000,000

On 17th October 1983, £250,000,000

On 17th November 1983, £250,000,000

On 17th December 1983, £250,000,000

On 17th January 1984, £250,000,000

On 17th February 1984, £250,000,000

On 17th March 1984, £250,000,000

On 17th April 1984, £250,000,000

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On 17th December 1989, £250,000,000

The great software explosion

Forces can be made as personal computer sales double every two years

Never let it be said you are no opportunity left in the money. One area, for instance, is waiting to be in the devising of programs for personal computers, not only for use at home, but also in business.

"The world is thirst for PC software, and utility of such software will be the difference between marginal sales," says John Williams, director of Sydney Development, a fast-growing software company.

The reason Williams optimism is the growth of the personal computer market as a whole, and the present dearth of good software programs which make efficient use of a computer's processing and data storage resources. The world PC market is growing at a rate of 20% a year, and is likely to be around \$5,000m in 1985, he estimates.

Commodore, for example, introduced its 164, sometimes called the "Eater", at the end of last year at a US

price of \$595. It is now \$390 and is expected to \$299 by Christmas. This is not because of poor sales, quite the reverse. Commodore recently revealed it has produced a million machines in the first three months of this year.

Texas Instruments predicts that the west European market for personal computers will be less than \$500m this year but eight times that of the 1981 figure. The company expects sales to reach 2.4 million units compared with 3.7 million in the US, and 1984 sales to be 250 per cent more than 1983 to about 4 million units.

It plans to augment its already strong position in this market with a business computer, costing £169.95, which will be in the shops this autumn.

Another example is the IBM Personal Computer also, launched last year. Priced at around \$6,700 in the US, it has processing power equivalent to a \$1.5 million mainframe of 15 years ago, and has already secured 17 per cent of the market.

To consolidate this success, he predicts that IBM, will introduce a less powerful version, the Personal, this autumn costing between \$750 and \$850.

"These and the many other machines being introduced will all need software - indeed, software now accounts for 70 per cent of overall computer systems costs, and this trend is accelerating," Williams observes.

Williams, who worked for IBM Canada for nine years, believes the pace in software development for personal computers is being determined by young people. "Kids are driving what's happening. They automatically accept the changes that computers bring," he says.

He also believes that much of the new generation of PC software for education and business will come from computer games programs developed largely by young people.

At the end of last year, Williams bought the worldwide marketing rights to a game called Evolution developed by Jeff Sember, aged 16.

Evolution is now selling at about \$50 through 1500 stores throughout North America, and is shortly being launched in Europe through Sydney Development's UK subsidiary.

Williams has also bought a North American animation firm called Artec, plus the worldwide marketing rights to a popular US cartoon series called BC and the Wizard of Iz, and is currently developing software using the Wizard as the basis of a typing instruction course. "I am a strong believer in using graphics in education and business. There's nothing which says business has to be boring," he says.

He is concentrating his company's efforts in what the computer industry calls "vertical markets", specific areas of business and education. He has packages for estate agents, stock broking, and drapery businesses.

He formed Sydney Development (named after his home town of Sydney, Vancouver) five years ago, and its turnover last year was \$4m, \$1m of which was profit. He expects

this year's turnover will double, and profits to jump to \$3.5m.

Like other software companies, however, Sydney Development's growth depends on its software development resources, and there is a current shortage of good software people. Thus, Williams has acquired a British software company, SP Support Services Ltd., for \$2.5m.

SP was formed in 1976 and has developed business and financial software for a variety of computers and blue-chip customers. It has offices in London, Birmingham and Nottingham, with a turnover for the current financial year expected to exceed £1m.

Williams sees the merger greatly increasing the flow of business in both directions across the Atlantic, with the British company producing programs for worldwide markets, and tailoring products developed in North America to suit the cultural differences of European markets.

Frank Brown

Low BBC Breakfast won clear lead

While much of the computer industry has been occupied spreading the benefits of the electronic BBC Breakfast TV has been supplementing the electronic room, a system which is attracting considerable interest from the 2,000 television stations worldwide.

It seems that not just the two-week trial which gave BBC TV a edge over its independent rivals TV-am. According to BBC TV managing director, Audrey Singer, the new electronic system has given the BBC a clear lead in the organization and presentation of programs.

The system which Audrey Singer declares has performed significantly better than the system designed and implemented in a period of just five months.

It was all a matter of dedicated working between the BBC and the system's designers, the equivalent of Hewlett Packard's software house Systems and consultancy Arthur Anderson. The Government also had a strong hand in the project and it was only the advent of the general election

which precluded Kenneth Baker, Minister of Information Technology, from paying a formal visit this month.

The role of the Government was the launching of IT Year '82, of the office automation pilot scheme. Each pilot involved the Government in supporting and matching a UK-based office automation supplier with a selected public sector user. The understanding is that both parties undertake to develop new levels of technology which would not otherwise have been possible.

Langton Information Systems, a leading UK systems and consultancy company, part of the AGS Group, had the overall responsibility, on behalf of the CSA and Department of Industry, in evaluating each proposed pilot and masterminding subsequent progress.

Michael Naughton, a senior Langton director, believes that the 22 pilots announced will ensure that the UK will be firmly in the forefront of office technology development. Benefits, he states, will accrue to users and suppliers competing



BBC Breakfast presenter Selina Scott

in the world market places.

For the Breakfast Time programme, journalists now key-in to the 40 or so terminals which update and access data files held on the two main HP computers.

The second machine is the reserve back-up. If both computers "go down", it could be back to the potter's wheel or windmills of early television fame. Each terminal has its own built-in thermal printer which can produce hard copy - the script.

At the centre of the electronic news room system is the diary, which can hold information 365 days prior to transmission. Its flexibility is such that amend-

ments can be made up to last moment. Feeding directly into the diary are the major news agency lines and these news items can be reviewed and edited by members of the news production team.

The normal newsroom paper chase is replaced by a coded news item which can be amended as required and incorporated into the running programme diary. Should the programme editor decide at a very late stage to delete or extend one particular news item, then all involved, including the programme presenters, would be immediately put in the picture.

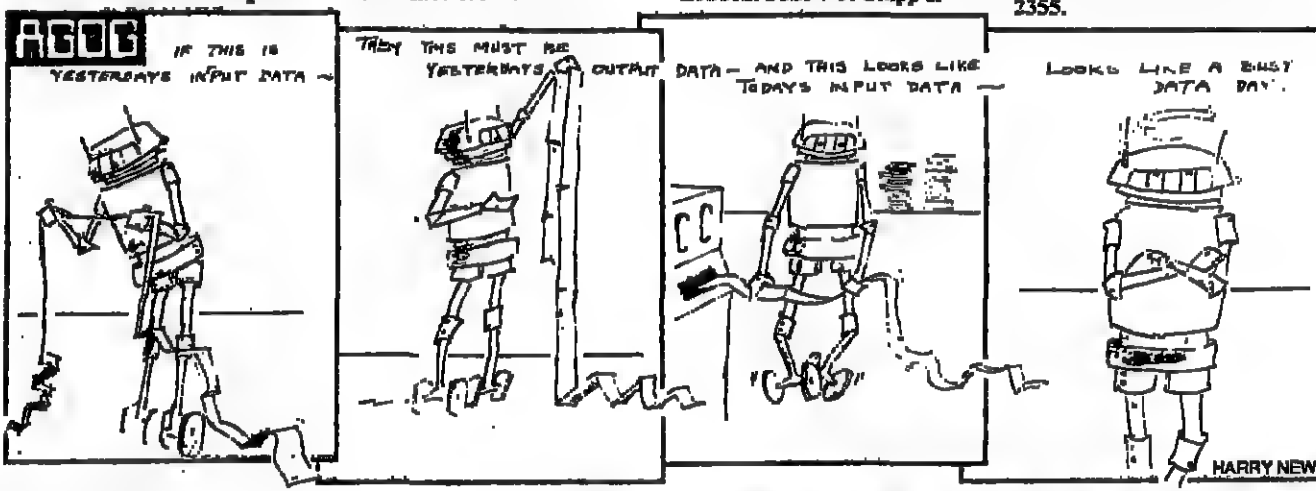
The second major feature of the system, "Profile", is the programme message file which electronically incorporates the headline running order, text and, if necessary, camera script. The computer system also automatically produces the auto-cue facility which enables all concerned, editors, presenters and controllers to keep track of events. Close to transmission time, "Skeleton" takes over. This provides an automated rundown of the 80 or so items which make up a typical Breakfast Time programme.

Future developments will incorporate improved levels of managerial information and provide assistance to outside news teams. The system will be able, for example to trigger the dispatch from Heathrow of fully briefed and equipped news teams.

The sales message has not been lost on the BBC and managing editor Tony Crabb and special assistant, current affairs, Tim Fry, who were both closely involved in the pilot project, are now turning their attention to marketing. Perhaps their first customer will be TV-am in Camden Lock which chose the American designed system "Basys" which, based on a microprocessor, allows a total of only 19 terminals.

Among the visitors to the Lime Grove studios are teams of Japanese and American TV technicians. With satellites making worldwide news gathering a speedy process, the fully comprehensive electronic BBC newsroom system could well be making some news of its own.

Alan Simpson



Doing more. The Digital difference.

We didn't set out to earn a reputation for being different. Or even to make a name for doing more.

Our aim 25 years ago was simply to build and support computers that were both practical and reliable.

But one thing led to another and today you probably know us as one of the biggest computer companies in the world.

Or the largest manufacturer of mini-computers.

Along the way one or two of our new products have been seen by the computer industry as creating new standards.

The VAX 11/780 set the pace in 32-bit computing four years ago.

More choice. Means making more computer systems for different professions.



More compatibility. Means making more computers that work easily together.

And since the PDP-11 was launched in 1971 it has become, probably, the world's most popular computer.

As you might expect, our computers are helping to design jets, fight disease and even make movies.

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JOB SCENE

How to find a true salesman

Salesmen, as Richard Sharpe reports, were for long on the bottom rung of the computer ladder. But now attitudes are changing.

ABS Computers, the British firm marketing small computers, has an acid test for candidates looking for jobs in sales. If you get the job, the interviewer asks, what would you say when asked at a party what you do for a living? If the answer is "I sell computers", then ABS assumes the candidate has grasped the essential fact that selling is vital, a profession to be proud of and a necessary part of business life.

Salesmen are still looked down on in the British information technology industry. Their knowledge of business systems, their extrovert personalities and the fact that they provide orders to keep the company going are all generally met with disdain.

But for all companies the role of the salesman is vital, and for the most successful their status is justifiably high. The most successful of all companies in information technology is IBM. The heads of its UK and world operations are almost all former salesmen; indeed they still have clients assigned to their care and it is still their job to get orders.

The British-owned ICL used to have a pretty poor reputation for selling; there was a feeling that its salesmen would answer the acid test with a hearty "Well, old boy, I'm actually in those computer things". But under its new management the mood is changing.

Indeed, the managing director, Robb Wilmoth, is credited with securing a list of big orders

all on the response the customer has given to its virtuoso performance in presenting the company.

Selling is, however, not all glamorous presentation to the prospects board; a lot of it is hard work that never comes to fruition.

As a rule of thumb, at least a third of the prospects a salesman will pick up never turn into orders for anybody. The customer changes his mind and decides to take a completely different course.

The law of averages means that out of 20 good prospects only three or, at the most, four will turn into orders for the salesman. The other 16 or 17 will be lost to the competition.

But the real headache is that it is not at all clear at the beginning of the long process of wooing the prospect which three or four will turn into an order and which 16 or 17 will not.

Half a salesman's time should be spent on looking for new business. This involves tramping around trading estates, talking to receptionists, going through trade directories and, much loathed by salesmen, making cold calls. A lot of people get out of selling because they cannot take the high failure rate. No sale means no commission.

But when they do boost their salary by making a sale they are contributing to the salary of every other member of the company. Its a contribution which the whole industry should recognize.

The unknown company drawing crowds for its new computer

When small can be beautiful

THE WEEK

in the US

Manny A Fernandez beamed with delight at the crowds gathered in his company's booth at the National Computer Conference here. For an unknown company that was not even listed in the exhibit guide, the Gavilan Computer Corporation was drawing crowds that would have done IBM proud.

The world wants one, said Fernandez, president and chief executive of Gavilan, based in Campbell, California. He referred to the object of all the attention - a computer with a disk drive, printer, internal memory, a display screen and software just like most other computers have. Only this computer was small enough to be powered by batteries and to fit in a briefcase.

The Gavilan is one of several portable computers that are the highlight of the computer conference here this year. The portables may become one of the fastest-growing segments of the personal computer industry. Made possible by ever-improving technology, the new machines promise to open up new uses for computers. Managers could use such small machines to keep in touch with their offices while away and salesmen might take them along for use in presentations.

But if the portable computer market is growing as a whole it can also be quite risky for individual companies. Technology is advancing rapidly, even by the standards of the fast-changing computer industry. Innovative technology alone does not guarantee success, as others have found.

Only last year two of the computer conferences were also portable computer devices - one made by the Grid Systems Corporation of Mountainview, California, and the other by Ixo of Cambridge, Massachusetts. Both companies have failed to live up to expectations, and analysts say the Osborne Computer Corporation, which came out with one of the first

portables, is suffering and might become a casualty of the increasing competition in a market it helped create.

The new breed of portable computers makes some of the older machines like the Osborne look immobile by comparison. The Osborne and numerous followers fold into a case about as large as a sewing machine case. They weigh 20 to 30 pounds and can be carried from one place to another, but cannot easily be used en route because they do not work long on batteries. Once known as portable computers, these machines are now dubbed trans-portable computers, to distinguish them from smaller machines that are more easily moved.

The more portable machines like the Gavilan weigh less than 15 pounds and can fit in a briefcase - thus they are called briefcase computers or notebook-sized computers. They use power-hungry cathode ray tube displays, the briefcase-sized computers generally use the liquid crystal displays that calculators have. One drawback is that the best displays now available can show only eight lines of text at a time, compared with 24 or more on a cathode ray tube. That makes the briefcase machine somewhat harder to use than the larger computer.



Gavilan's integrated touch panel

Epson, a Japanese company, led the way in notebook-sized computers with its 795 H-4. The Tandy corp. recently introduced its notebook-sized model 100, which sells for \$800 and includes several built-in programs.

More advanced and more expensive are the computers introduced by Gavilan and by the Sharp Electronics corp. both of which will be available in the autumn. Sharp's computer, which will sell for about

\$2,500, will weigh 11 pounds. It will have a display capable of showing eight lines of text with 80 characters per line. A printer can be installed in the basic unit.

Gavilan's machine, which will sell for \$4,000, has built-in software, a tiny disk drive, and a unique feature that allows users to move the pointer on the screen and perform tasks by running their fingers along a touch-sensitive tab. Many other companies also showed trans-

portable or briefcase-sized computers and it seems certain that not all will succeed.

It is easy to introduce one product but its difficult to build a company, said Robert Jamich, president of Osborne Computer, Osborne, despite a highly successful initial product, has fallen victim to competition.

In addition to portability, the Osborne I offered a highly attractive price with software included. More than 100,000 of the machines were sold in 1982, making Osborne a \$100m company, according to some estimates. Analysts say, however, that the company has not been profitable.

Somewhat similar difficulties befell Grid Systems, which last year introduced the most advanced portable computer from a technological standpoint. But the product, which sells for more than \$3,100, has not done as well as expected.

The company has brought in new management and revamped its product and marketing strategy. Glenn T. Edens, vice president of Market Development, said the strategy was working and that the company would record revenue of at least \$28m in 1983 and be profitable by summer.

With technological advances occurring so rapidly, no company can expect to stay in the forefront for long. Fernandez of Gavilan said of his product: "It has been hard to get it there. Now it is even harder to keep it there."

Andrew Pollack

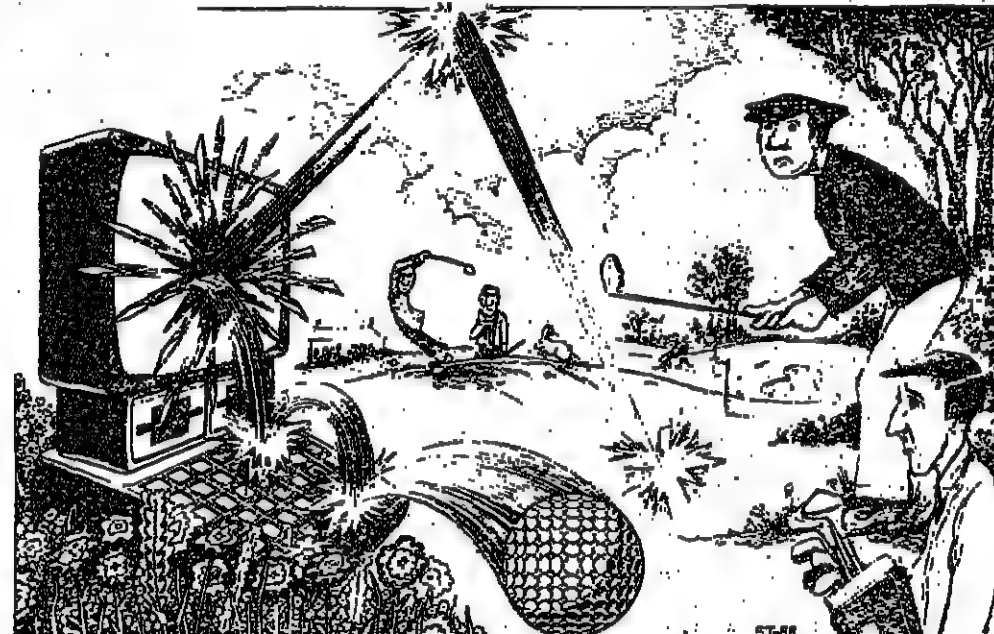
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A golfing who's who on the fairway

Commentators now have instant access to scores and information about players on the Professional Golfers' Association European Tour, using a computer. A system has been developed by Philips Business Systems to hold records of up to 300 players' golfing histories, including performance analyses and earnings.

The idea came from Peter McEvoy, twice British Amateur Champion, who has played as an amateur in many of the world's leading professional events including the US Masters and the British Open Championship.

"I first saw this type of system used on an American tour about three years ago," he explained. "The USPGA started



to provide statistics to help spectators identify the players, because their backgrounds were all so similar that many people were unable to tell them apart."

Five categories of performance are to be recorded: driving distance, number of putts per round, "sand saves" (recovery from bunkers), driving accuracy, and greens in regulation.

Further data such as yearly earnings and tournament wins, will provide a profile of each golfer.

"Last year we produced all this manually," said Mr McEvoy. "We had between 20 and 40 people, mostly junior and lady members of the host club, gathering information at each golfing event."

Sporting Concepts, a company formed about 18 months ago by Mr McEvoy and two friends to provide hospitality at sporting events, collated the statistics. Eventually, the company approached Philips Business Systems with the idea of putting it on a computer.

Philips is an established sponsor of sports such as basketball and athletics, and the business systems division decided to develop a system for the PGA to run on the Philips P3500 Office Micro System, launched last November.

Part of the P3000 series, the P3500 is based on 8-bit Zilog Z80 microprocessors communicating over a system bus, based on the Intel Multibus. A single master processor controls a network of up to four "slaves" (each of which has its own Z80 chip), and handles all shared resource functions such as file and record access.

Initially, the PGA system is to have a hardware configuration of a P3500 master processor with a 10 megabyte Winchester disc, three VDUs and a 300 cps dot matrix printer. This will run under a real-time, multi-user, multi-tasking operating system called TurboDOS, which was developed by Software 2000 Inc. in America.

Applications software has been written by Philips Business Systems in conjunction with Sporting Concepts and prospective users. "We have spoken to producers from BBC and ITV to find out what they want," said David Jones, a product systems specialist engineer at Philips. "They are mainly interested in a leader board, and in linking the PGA system directly into CAPGEN, a small computerized caption generator which both use for putting information on to the television screen."

Linking with CAPGEN via a V24 interface means that screen width has to be limited to 30 characters, because this is the maximum number which can be displayed on a television screen. Apart from this restriction, the only other design proviso was that the system should be easy to use by non-technical personnel, such as radio and television commentators.

There are only three programs in the system, all of which are written mainly in Basic with certain time-critical routines in Assembler. One is used to set up players' details on file to create a history for each, and a second updates the information in real-time as a tournament progresses. The third provides on-line

enquiry facilities for live media coverage or prints resumes for publication in newspapers or golfing magazines.

Each player is allocated a three-digit identifying number, which is automatically checked against a list of names as soon as a commentator enters it. The name is then displayed on the screen for verification before a further key is typed in to define the data required; for example: EL to display earnings last year or DA to show drive average.

An additional file of free text data holds extra snippets of information about players which commentators could use to entertain their audience during long pauses. This could be anything from previous successes to a particular style of swing.

Development work is 80 per cent complete and Mr Jones hopes to have the PGA system, ready for a debut at the first British event of the European Tour, starting in Tunisia, the tour will visit the UK, Spain, Portugal, France, Holland, Sweden, Germany and Italy before the end of October.

At the moment there are no plans to send the PGA system to tournaments abroad, although this would be possible because the P3500 is portable and is manufactured in Germany. Instead information will be collected by officials in the other countries on the tour and returned to the UK for input.

Total development costs for the system are estimated at £50,000, including the loan of computer equipment to the PGA. Philips Business Systems is to foot the bill.

"Philips has a good name in consumer goods but is less well-known in the computer industry," said David Anderson, general manager of Philips major accounts division. "We felt that this was a good opportunity to combine the fast-growing computing activities of Philips with our sporting interests to provide a system that everyone can enjoy."

Maggie McLening

The options outside telex

Although telex was originally set out as a standard by the CCITT (European telecommunication standards body) in 1980, it is just becoming available in the UK, though it has been instrumental in Germany, Sweden for more than a year. The delay is partly due to reluctance of American manufacturers to settle for telex standard owing to telex origins, and the pace of most manufacturing be the first on the market spend money launching product which other suppliers then be able to take advantage of.

Although Telecom set up an appropriate some time ago, it is a Department of Industry (ie money) to galvanize manufacturers into long products. Ferranti and have been the first on a market and most of the code and equipment manufacturers from both sides of Atlantic are expected to introduce products on the market over course of the year.

As well as telex products, some manufacturers are concentrating on boxes into which most products will plug, allowing almost machine to become a terminal. Typically the boxes cost at about £2,000 per box, but cost will fall over the next year or two.

Telex will undoubtedly replace telex in long term, but in the mean time telex's huge user base ensures its survival in adding telex and telex, and possibly later fax too, will become linked so that different users can inter-communicate, that at telex or fax speeds.

Finally, a low cost method of getting into electronic mail is to join an electronic mail bureau system. These use central computer to store and distribute messages and you can be linked to it via a low cost terminal, in many cases your own micro which you can also use for other tasks. You usually pay a

Concluding the article on electronic mail

monthly subscription charge and then you have to pay your phone bills up and some systems require you to go on to the computer packet switched system - a special phone network to high volume computer users that can work out expensively for smaller users.

Bureau systems are not really designed for general communications as there are enough subscribers, but you can get on to the systems for only a few hundred pounds in initial costs. The main operators are Telecom Gold and BL Comet, but more are on the way. Prestel, which is really a database bureau, for example, now offers an electronic mail service of a basic kind called Mailay (it's not much use if you have a non-alphanumeric Prestel keypad).

Telecom Gold also now offers access to the telex system via Gold, and this can save the cost of a telex terminal or low volume telex users. Additionally, a new bureau service links Prestel users in with telex for a monthly fee plus a charge on top of the normal telex charge.

To conclude, electronic mail can be an efficient way of distributing text and messages. Currently, telex is the best method of general communications, but is slow (and hence expensive) and inflexible. Users should bear in mind that they now have other options than a straight telex terminal.

The author is

Phillip Oppenheim
Joint Editor of What to Buy for Business

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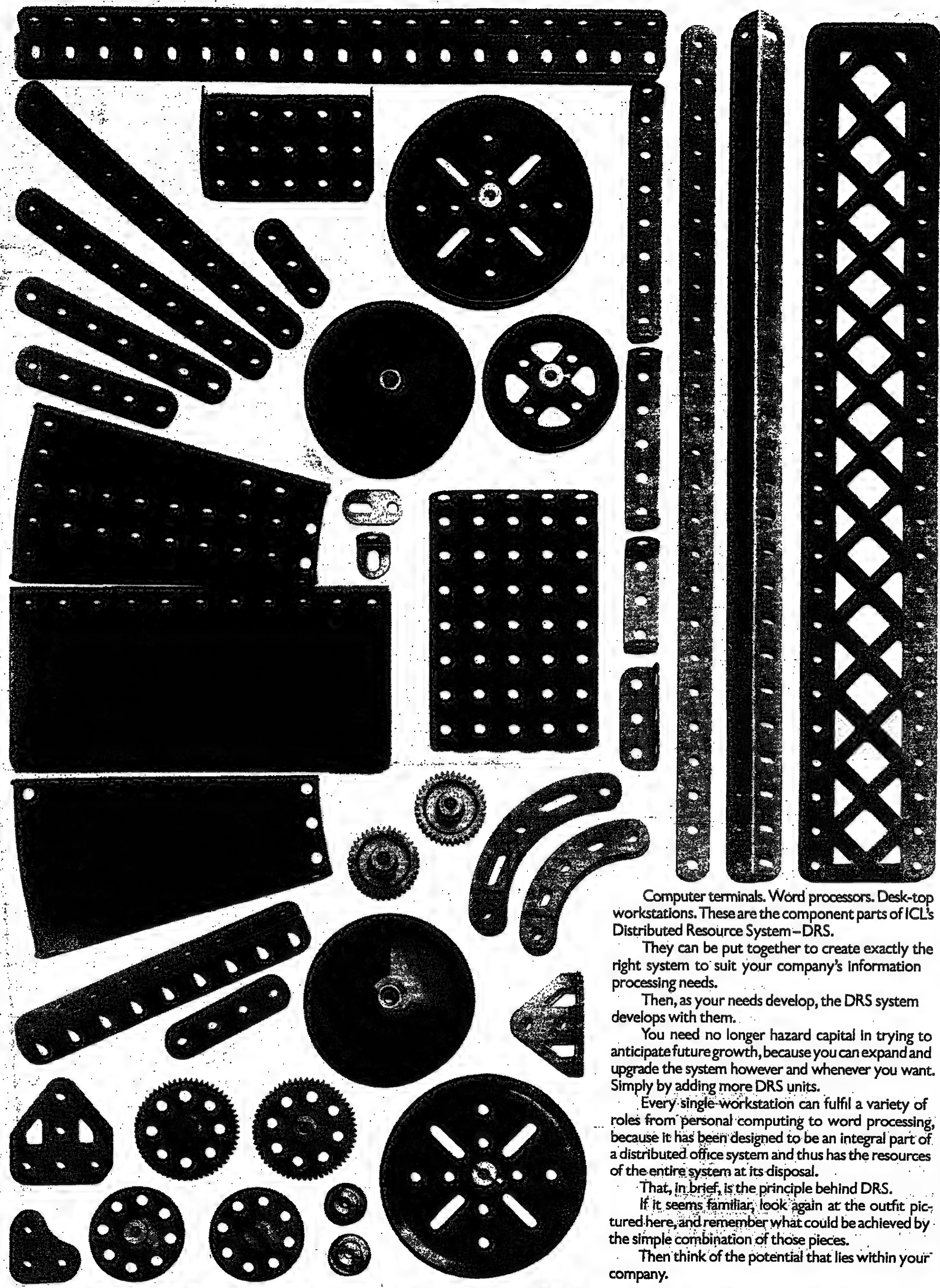
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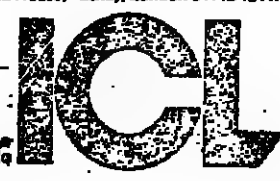


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RACING: ASCOT GOLD CUP HOPES ON TRIAL

Blinkered Khairpour can set the record straight

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

Visitors to Sandown Park today will be looking to the Henry II Stakes to shed some light on the Ascot Gold Cup just as it did 12 months ago when both races were won by that popular old war horse, Anson. Today, all the runners, with the exception of Popsi's Joy, have been entered for Royal Ascot's famous staying race.

Without Admitt to help him any more, Lester Piggott will be looking to Ore to give him another triumph in one of his favourite races in 16 days time. Having won the Queen Alexandra Stakes over two miles and three-quarters at Royal Ascot last year, Ore has sufficient stamina for the job. He recently revealed a hidden reserve, showing an amount of speed when outpacing the subsequent Haydock winner, Future Spa, over a mile and five furlongs at Newbury on ground that was considered too soft for him.

Now much will surely depend on whether he can give 3lb to Khairpour, who will be wearing blinkers for the first time. It was not until he was a half yearling that it took him half way across the course - that most worrying thought that it must have been caused by a broken leg or something equally dramatic. Happily, that was not the case.

In the circumstances, John Reid still did well even to stay in the saddle let alone get Khairpour back onto an even keel and into the hunt. With Fulke Johnson Houghton's stable, the exception of Popsi's Joy, they had three winners on Saturday - Khairpour looking poised to do better now just as long as blinkers have a correcting influence. He has the clear beating of Broken Rock, judged on the way he fared at York earlier in the season. Centroline, Khairpour and Broken Rock finished fourth, fifth and sixth, respectively, behind Diamond Shoal in the John Porter Stakes at Newbury. Now his selection will be meeting Centroline on 3lb better terms for a neck. Add to that the knowledge that Centroline has been laid off with a cough and the scales are firmly tilted in Khairpour's favour.

Mountain Lodge has not been seen since she won the Tote Cesarewitch by three lengths at Newmarket last October. Now she will be meeting Popsi's Joy, a runner-up on that occasion on 5lb better terms.

Now much will surely depend on whether he can give 3lb to Khairpour, who will be wearing blinkers for the first time. It was not until he was a half yearling that it took him half way across the course - that most worrying thought that it must have been caused by a broken leg or something equally dramatic. Happily, that was not the case.

Magdalena and Precocious. The ease with which this superbly bred filly Magdalena (35) won her last race at Goodwood had to be seen to be believed.

Precocious (4.10) is aptly named because he is the most forward of all the two-year-olds that Cecil has subjected to fast work this spring. Word of his ability preceded him to the course at Newmarket on 2,000 Guineas day with the result that he started favourite at 6-4. That confidence was not remotely misplaced because Precocious was by three lengths from King of Clubs and Masjid. In the meantime both the second and the third have paid their conqueror a vivid tribute by winning themselves a King of Clubs by 10 lengths at Newbury.

Carabinieri, who was successful over today's course and distance towards the end of April, before losing somewhat unkindly at Salisbury and the Thirsk winner, Farasia, who comes from a stable noted for turning out fast two-year-olds, also boasts winning form, but nothing that compares with what Precocious has achieved.

O'Brien decision

Vincent O'Brien, the Irish trainer, yesterday confirmed that Eddowes would ride Lomond in the Derby. Willie Shoemaker will be aboard O'Brien's other runner, Salmon Leap.

Mountain Lodge beating Popsi's Joy in last year's Cesarewitch at Newmarket. The runner-up is 3lb better off in today's Henry II Stakes at Sandown Park.

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103 00102-9 THE HENRY II (P) (M) Connel 8-9-10

104 00102-9 THE HENRY II (P) (M) Connel 8-9-10

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS
 Announcements in this section, subject to space, will be accepted for publication on the day of the event. For more information, contact the Editor at 01-573 5555 or 01-573 5556.

THE TIMES
 200 Gray's Inn Road
 London WC1X 8EZ

Announcements can be received by telephone between 9.00am and 5.00pm, Monday to Friday, and 9.00am to 12.00pm on Saturday. For publication the following day, please by 1.00pm.

ORTHOGONAL MANAGER
 WEDNESDAY, etc. on Court and Social Page, 28 a line.

Court and Social Page announcements can be accepted by telephone.

... News is a source of information, and the information of our day, and the day of the future.

BIRTHS
 SCOTCHMAN - On 16th May 1983, Anne (nee) and Gordon and Mary - a daughter Rebecca Anne.

DEATHS
 BARTON - On 25th May 1983, aged 80, George Barton, of 10, St. John's Road, London, died peacefully at home.

IN MEMORIAM (WAR)
 SPICER, ROGER LANCELOT, Under-18, 1st Lt. R. O. V. 1st Battalion, The Buffs, died on 12th May 1945, aged 21, at the age of 21.

IN MEMORIAM
 WILL - In loving memory of my father, William, who died on May 31, 1982.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
 IN THE ESTATE OF GEORGE HENRY, who died on 12th May 1983, the following property is being offered for sale.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
 FILM - Special offers, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

8.55 AM News headlines, weather, sport and traffic. Also available to viewers with television sets that do not have the teletext facility.

Breakfast Time presented by Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News at 8.30, 7.30, 6.30, and 5.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 4.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; keep fit between 6.45 and 7.00; review of the morning papers at 7.32 and 8.35; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45.

9.05 Election Call. With Sir Robin Day in the studio to answer listeners' and viewers' questions is Michael Heseltine. The number to ring is 01-599 4411. Closes down at 10.00.

12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Sandi Marshall. The weather prospects come from Jim Bacon 1.02 Regional news (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles. 1.05 Our Undersea World. Jeff Goodman and Laune Emerson explore the undersea world off the west coast of Scotland. 1.15 Interview.

1.45 Heads and Tails (r). 2.00 You and Me. For four- and five-year olds, presented by Maggie Ollerenshaw (r). 2.15 Living on the Land. A film of the Black Mountains. A profile of Trevor Powell filmed during a summer round in the hills. Mr Powell and his neighbours ride from the valleys to the common ground on a mountain top to bring their flock down to lower pastures. Narrated by Deryk Gwyer (r). 2.30 Your Songs of Praise. Choice presented by Thea. Hard (shown on Sunday). 3.35 Regional news (not London or Scotland).

3.55 Play School. Shown earlier on BBC2 4.20 Cartoon: Scooby Doo in Haunted House. Handing (r). 4.30 Take Two. Luke Skilking with another selection of clips from favourite television programmes. 5.05 John Creaven's Newsround. 5.10 Think of a Number. Maths made simple and fun by Johnny Ball (r).

5.40 News with Richard Whitmore. 6.00 Election Broadcast by the British National Party. 6.05 South East at Six. 6.25 Nationwide.

6.45 Triangle. Episode 15 and Charles at last finds out about Beth's relationship with Matt. 7.10 Looking Good. Feeling Fit, presented by Sarah Kennedy and Christopher Lillyard. Among the guests in tonight's edition of the healthy living programme is the 15 stone and proud-of-it Plum McKenzie, a go-go dancer.

7.40 Sorry Poor, put-upon. Timmy is worried on three fronts this week: his sleepwalking, his mother and the annual promotion review. Starring Ronnie Corbett (r).

8.10 Panorama presented by Fred Emery. The Case for the Conservatives: Sir Robin Day interviews Mrs Thatcher.

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9.50 The Visit. Desmond Wilcox is with Malcolm Dunford when he meets his mother for the first time.

10.40 International Football. Highlights of tonight's game between Northern Ireland and Wales in Belfast.

11.28 News headlines. 11.30 Phil Silvers as Sergeant Baldo, the shrewdest NCO in the United States Army (r).

11.55 Weather.

tv-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Nick Owen and Lynda Berry. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 9.00; sport at 6.45; cartoons at 6.50; today's papers reviewed by Colin Welland at 7.05; election report from Robert Kee at 7.35; pop news at 7.50; inside the Emmett's house at 8.05; the day's television previewed at 8.35; exercise with Mad Lizzie at 9.15. Closes down at 9.25.

TV LONDON

9.30 Sesame Street. Learning made fun with the Muppets. 10.30 Cartoon: Rocket Robin Hood in Glee the Great. 10.50 Film: Mad Max (r). 11.15 starring Tony Franciosa. A beautiful actress hires the sardonic slouch to track down the man she thinks has killed her father. But as the two dig deeper into the mystery, they discover that all is not what it seems. Directed by Buzz Kulik.

12.00 Cockleshell Bay (r). 12.10 Once Upon a Time. Mark Wynter tells the story of Sally Jack (r). 12.30 The Sullivan. Directed by Buzz Kulik.

1.00 News with Leonard Parkin. 1.20 Themes news from Robin Houston. 1.30 Crown Court. Court 4. A woman is accused of attacking her former lover. 2.00 A Plus. Anthony Howard and Peregrine Worsthorne discuss the election campaign so far with Trevor Hyatt.

2.30 Play: Harry Carpenter Never Said I Was Like This, by Peter Cheevers and Ian La Frenais. Drama story about rising young boxing hope who has to make a decision whether to give up the only trade he knows or suffer mental and physical deterioration. Starring Peter Cheevers and Bryan Murray. 3.30 Does the Team Think? Comedy quiz based on the successful radio series.

4.00 Cockleshell Bay. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 Cartoon: Porky Pig. 4.20 Hazanazazz. 4.45 CBS TV. 4.50 News. 5.00 News. 5.10 Think of a Number. Maths made simple and fun by Johnny Ball (r).

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BBC 2

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CHANNEL 4

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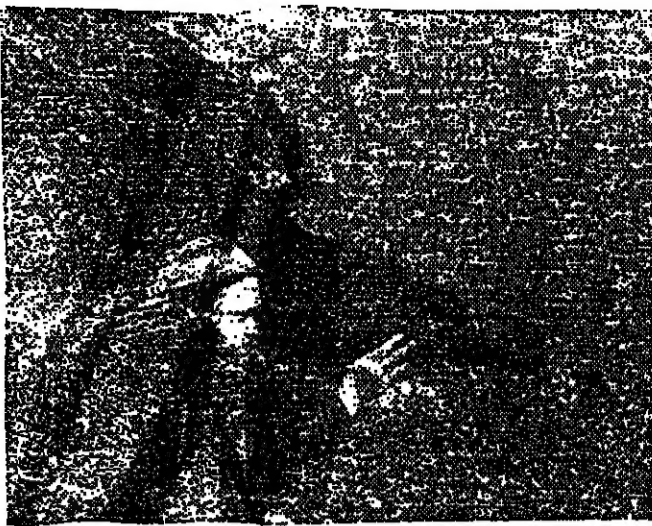
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Island sanctuary mourns the passing of the puffin



Puffins gave their Nurse name to the island of Lundy, but now they are disappearing from the three-mile long, rocky outcrop in the Bristol Channel.

For more than three years Mr Keith Mortimer (above), Lundy's 25-year-old bird warden, has watched the numbers dwindle. In the 1950s there were several thousand and they represented a distinctive feature of the island. A few years ago the number was down to no more than 100 and this month only 60 or so have been sighted.

The decline of *fratercula arctica*, an unspectacular bird but for its huge bill, coloured blue, red and yellow in summer, is not confined to Lundy but applies to its dwindling colonies in the south of Britain.

Mr Mortimer believes pollution is largely responsible and that puffins may be following their traditional food supply - particularly sand eels and sprats - northwards.

To protect the remaining few, even the relatively small number of keen birdwatchers who make their way by helicopter or boat to the island - 11 miles off Hartland Point in north Devon - face climbing restrictions during the breeding season on the precarious cliffs where they nest.

Mr Mortimer, who gave up his job as a fitter in Bristol to live on the island with his wife, Michele, said: "It would be terrible if the puffins left. They are Lundy Island."

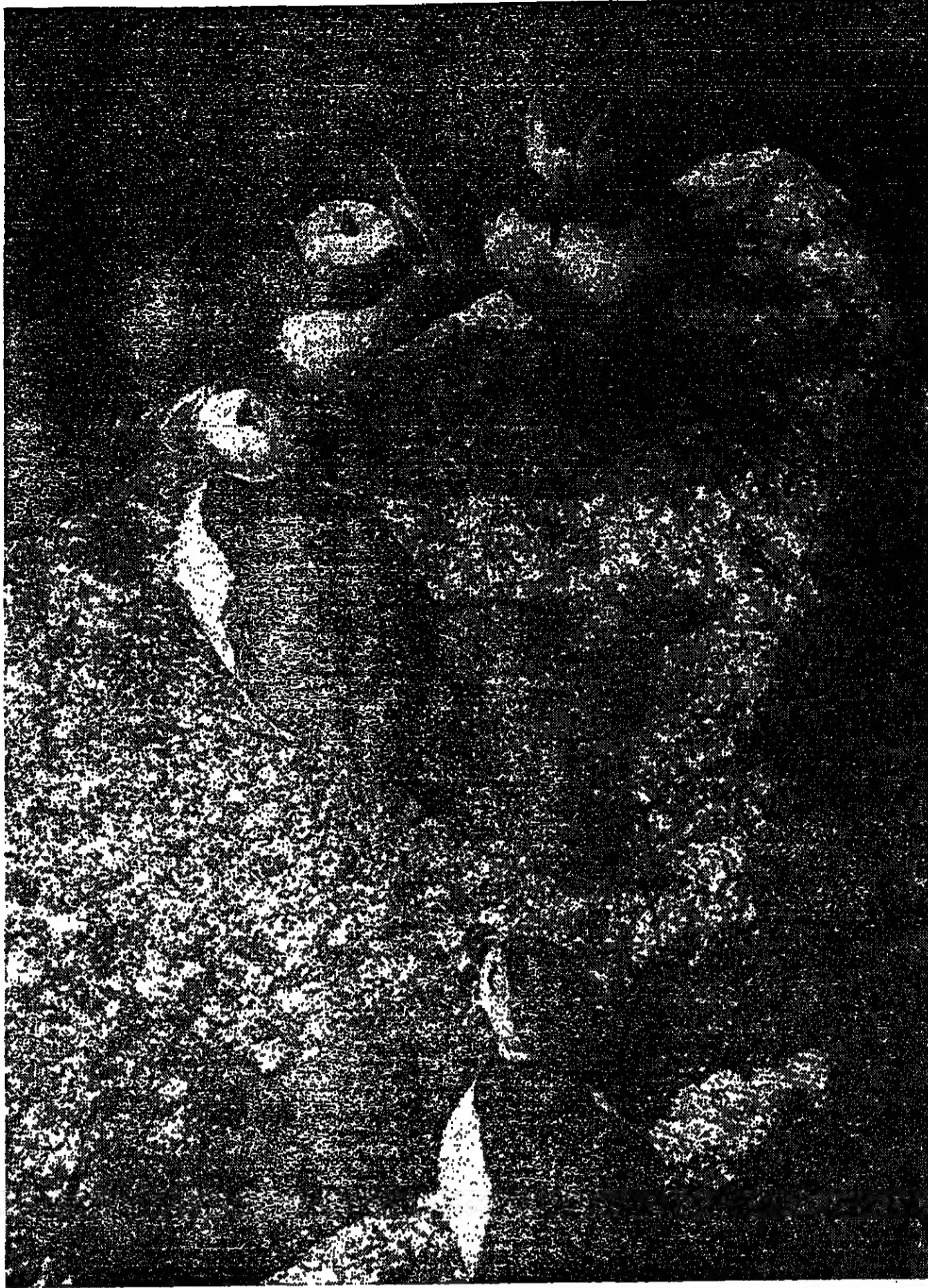
Puffins live on the sea during the winter and return ashore to breed, making nesting burrows by hacking into the soil of turf-covered cliffs. On Lundy they are confined this year to a steep cliff on the west side, a dangerous place for the photographer or watcher who has to lean precariously over the edge to catch a sight of them sitting on rocky ledges below or skimming the waves.

The island was bought by the National Trust about 12 years ago in conjunction with the Landmark Trust, which administers it and is now renovating some of its buildings.

There are only 17 islanders, all employed by the Landmark Trust, and apart from a few sheep and cattle the main industry is tourism.

The limited numbers of visitors are mainly birdwatchers. Apart from puffins there are razorbills, kittiwakes, oyster catchers, shags, gulls, murrelets, wheatears and, occasionally, rarer visitors.

Photographs by John Manning



SS massacre described

Continued from page 1 square. Barth said 20 men were lined in a barn or hall.

Barth began to describe the murders, but broke down as he recalled the victims' wordless terror. "It is difficult for me to talk about this," he said, his voice barely audible.

It was the first time Barth displayed emotion since limping into the court last Wednesday.

Herr Hugot said records

show no survivors among those shot by Barth and his platoon. Barth said the razing of Oradour lasted three to four hours.

Barth also is charged with participating in Nazi firing squads that killed 92 Czechoslovakians in 1942 to avenge the assassination of SS leader Reinhard Heydrich. He admitted volunteering for three firing squads and standing guard for a fourth.

A verdict is due on June 7.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh dine with the Nulli Sceleris Club at the Savoy Hotel, London, to celebrate the club's bicentenary, 7.40.

The Duke of Gloucester, as Patron of the Silver Jubilee Trust, unveils a walkway indicator in Trafalgar Square, London, 12.

New exhibitions

Work by students of Bishop Grosseteste College, Usher Gallery, Lincoln Road, Lincoln: Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 2.30 to 5 (until June 26).

Paper As Image: work by artists using paper as medium, Midland Group, 24/32 Carlton Street, Nottingham: Tues to Fri 11 to 7.30, Sat 10 to 5.30 (until July 2).

Five Modern Paintings from the Tate Gallery, Museum and Art Gallery, Le Mans Crescent, Bolton:

Mon to Fri 9.30 to 5.30, Sat 10 to 5, closed Wednesdays and Sundays (until July 2).

Constructed Images: Approaches to modern art, Bailey Art Gallery, Market Place, Bury, Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 10 to 4 (until June 18).

Origins: prints, Bridge Street Gallery, 7 Bridge Street, Bath: Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30 (until June 12).

Harveys of Bristol History of Wine Collection, Central Museum, Victoria Avenue, Southsea: Mon 2 to 5, Tues to Sat 10 to 5 (until July 23).

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending May 22:

- 1 Coronation Street (Wed), Granada, 15.20m
- 2 Coronation Street (Mon), Granada, 14.00m
- 3 Crossroads (Tues), Central, 12.40m
- 4 Family Fortunes, Central, 12.05m
- 5 Crossroads (Wed), Central, 11.85m
- 6 Crossroads (Thurs), Central, 11.85m
- 7 Where There's a Will, Yorkshire, 11.48m
- 8 Emmerdale Farm (Tues), Yorkshire, 11.30m
- 9 The 1983 British Beauty Championships, ITV, 11.05m
- 10 Emmerdale Farm (Thurs), Yorkshire, 11.40m

- BBC 1**
- 1 That's Life, 11.40m
 - 2 Last of the Summer Wine, 10.80m
 - 3 Haver and Sport (Sat), 10.30m
 - 4 Antiques Roadshow, 10.00m
 - 5 Fame, 9.55m
 - 6 The Blue and the Gray (Tues 9.45), 9.55m
 - 7 Dynasty, 9.50m
 - 8 The 1983 English FA Cup Final (ex 9.30 to 11.30) (until June 10).
 - 9 Top of the Pops, 9.55m
 - 10 Cris in 150, 9.55m

- BBC 2**
- 1 The Best of Russell Harty, 7.55m
 - 2 Call My Bluff, 6.20m
 - 3 Discovery Birds, 5.00m
 - 4 To Serve Them All My Days, 4.55m
 - 5 Pinkerton's Progress, 4.25m
 - 6 The Young Ones, 3.30m
 - 7 The World About Us, 3.25m
 - 8 No Soap Radio, 3.15m
 - 9 Growery For Girls, 3.15m
 - 10 Soap: 3.15m

- Channel 4**
- 1 Golden Gate, 2.50m
 - 2 Soap, 2.15m
 - 3 Henry Cooper's Golden Belt, 2.10m
 - 4 The Young Ones, 1.55m
 - 5 The Muppet Show, 1.50m
 - 6 The Young Ones, 1.35m
 - 7 Weekend, 1.35m
 - 8 Tell the Truth, 1.30m
 - 9 St. Elsewhere, 1.30m

- In 360°**
- 1 Unwashed Ears (Hymn) Arny, (left) entertainment, BBC, 68,000
 - 2 Y. Byd Ar Bedwar (current affairs), HTV, 68,000
 - 3 Sun A San (quiz), HTV, 54,000
 - 4 Dyfedodd Byw (reign), Ind, 49,000
 - 5 Coling (sens), HTV, 34,000

- In English**
- 1 Golden Gate, 110,000
 - 2 St. Elsewhere, 109,000
 - 3 Crossroads (Wed), 106,000
 - 4 Tell the Truth, 94,000
 - 5 St. Michael's Man, 84,000
 - 6 Cheers, 84,000

Breakfast television: The average weekly figures for audiences at peak times with last week's figures in parentheses.

8.58: Breakfast time: Mon to Fri 0.2m; Sat 1.4m; Sun 0.5m (0.8m).

Breakfasters' Audience Research Board.

Anniversaries

Walt Whitman was born at Long Island, New York, 1819. Death: Toronto, 1894. Franz Joseph Haydn, Vienna, 1809. Republic Day in South Africa. The Boer War ended with the Peace of Vereeniging, 1902.

Roads

London and South-East A215: Watlington Road, Southwark, reduced in width: delays near Elephant and Castle. A292: Works resumes at Dartford Tunnel toll booths southbound from 10am. A229: Only one lane southbound approaching M20 junction 6 near Maidstone from Tam.

Midlands and East Angles M1: Lane closures both ways at junction 19 (M6). A1: one carriageway shared on Stangate Hill near Alconbury. A11: Temporary lights between Beathorpe and Attleborough, Norfolk.

North A6119: Lane closures on Whitehill drive, Blackburn, for new M65 junction. A19: Lane closures on Thirsk by pass. M6: Lane closures between junctions 25 (A49 Wigton) and 27 (A5209 Wigton/Stanish) until October.

Wales and West A5: Temporary lights at Upper Bangor on Holyhead to Betsy-Coed Road. A4/A37: Temporary one-way system on Bath Road, Bristol, diversion.

Scotland: A977: Temporary lights between Rumbling Bridge and Powmill on Kinross to Kincairdine Road. A78: Traffic lights on Cloch Road at Roadhead roundabout, Lochwinnoch. M9: Stirling-bound carriageway shared between junctions 3 and 9 (A8) until October.

National Day

White South Africa celebrates Republic Day today to mark the foundation of the Republic in 1961. This event marked the culmination of the movement away from Britain which had been carried out by the National Party since it came to power in 1948. South Africa had enjoyed Dominion status since the Act of Union in 1910. Legislation is now passing through the all-white South African Parliament to give political representation to "coloureds" and Indians.

The papers

The Daily Mirror comments: "The Tory Chairman, Mr Cecil Parkinson, accuses Mr Denis Healey of telling 'vicious untruths' about what another Tory Government would do... Mr Parkinson's trouble is that he is a member of a Government which said it would not double V.A.T. but did. Which said it would not raise prescription charges, but did. Which said it would cut the burden of taxation, but didn't. Why should he now be believed when he says Mr Healey isn't telling the truth?"

The Washington Post yesterday described the Moscow Radio newscaster, Mr Vladimir Danchev, who was dismissed recently for denouncing Soviet policy in Afghanistan, as a "journalist of courage". When the news organizations give out their prizes for the year "we hope they reserve a choice one for Vladimir Danchev", the newspaper said. "He's earned it."

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Weather forecast

Troughs of low pressure extending from Ireland to SE England will move slowly N.

6 am to midnight

London, East Angles, SE England, E Midlands: Cloudy, rain at first, brighter later; wind SE, becoming SW, moderate; max 15 to 17C (59 to 63F).

Central S England, W Midlands, Wales: Sunny periods, isolated showers; wind S moderate; max 15 to 17C (59 to 63F).

E, NW, Central N, NE England, Lake District, Isle of Man, N Ireland: Cloudy, rain at times; wind SE, moderate; max 14 to 16C (57 to 61F).

Channel Islands, SW England: Sunny periods, isolated showers, perhaps becoming more frequent; wind S, moderate; max 14 to 16C (57 to 61F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen: Cloudy, perhaps rain later; wind SE, moderate; max 12 to 14C (54 to 57F).

SW Scotland, Glasgow: Bright becoming cloudy; rain later; wind SE, moderate; max 12 to 14C (54 to 57F).

Central Highlands: Windy, rain, SE and NW Scotland, Argyll, Orkney, Shetland: Bright or sunny intervals, isolated showers; wind variable, light; max 11 to 13C (52 to 55F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Little change.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (S): Wind S, light or moderate, occasionally fresh; sea, light or moderate; occasionally rough; sea, light or moderate.

Sun rises: 4.50 am. Moon sets: 9.07 pm.

Lighting-up time

London 8.27 pm to 4.20 am

Bristol 8.46 pm to 4.30 am

Edinburgh 10.15 pm to 4.05 am

Manchester 8.00 pm to 4.17 am

Pennance 9.51 pm to 4.48 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c. cloud; f. rain; r. rain.

Highest and lowest

High: day temp: Kilmory, 18C (64F); lowest: day: max: Cape Wrath, 8C (48F); highest: day: min: Penzance, 0.2C (32F); lowest: day: min: Llanfair, 11C (52F).

Frank Johnson's campaign in

The politics of art not really possible

It being a public holiday yesterday, Labour thought it the day to present its policy on "leisure and the arts". It was made known that figures from the entertainment world would be on hand to assist the presentation.

Mr James Mortimer, the party secretary, led on to the platform, among others, Mr Melvin Bragg, Mr Colin Welland, Mr Neil Kinnock and Mr Roy Hattersley. After a surfeit of politicians, it was a relief to have an opportunity to hear a writer and television performer who is broadly a Labour sympathiser but who has not misused his access to publicity slavishly to follow the pro-Labour line during this election. But sadly Mr Hattersley remained silent. Mr Bragg did most of the talking.

It was another example of the way in which the Labour campaign is being mismanaged. Here we had, on a Labour platform, our foremost man of letters of provincial origin - an acute, sometimes melancholy observer of the life of the northern proletariat. But Mr Mortimer never once asked Mr Hattersley to speak.

Instead, he allowed Mr Bragg to chatter at considerable length about subsidies, the amount of jobs provided by the arts for such people as electricians, and the importance of having a theatre in the middle of Newcastle upon Tyne.

Then Mr Bragg answered questions like the accomplished politician we know him to be. Mr Hattersley looked on enviously. He had been on several art programmes before this one, including Mr Bragg's. Yesterday he had undoubtedly come prepared to read from his copious writings evoking his Yorkshire boyhood. We had a right to expect one of his warm and human passages about Sheffield Wednesday, wakes weeks, or black puddings.

Instead, Mr Bragg kept on in the usual politician's way - of noting any authority who might prop up his arguments to justify his claims. For instance, to prove that arts subsidies benefited the British economy as a whole, he quoted the opinion of someone apparently from the Arts Council - a Mr Field.

This Mr Field, according to Mr Bragg, was "a very eminent accountant". We were at once alerted to the politician's old trick of making

someone in an intrinsic ordinary trade sound distinguished than the truth would warrant. You can have a very eminent brain surgeon or a very eminent violinist. You cannot have a very eminent accountant.

Anyway, this no doubt estimable, but tedious-sounding ledger clerk Mr Field, got his "very eminent" from Mr Bragg because he has worked it out that since it was first put on in 1956, *Look Back In Anger* has brought in £9m in royalties for Britain. Mr Bragg thought this a triumphant proof of the need for more subsidies - rather than merely proof of the need for more successful plays.

With the other figure from the entertainment world also being reduced to silence - Mr Kinnock - it was now the turn of Mr Welland to talk. He was every bit as professional a northerner as Mr Hattersley. But he was blunt, tough and much less sensitive. Since Mr Denis Howell, the Labour spokesman on sport, was present, I took this Mr Welland to be a football manager.

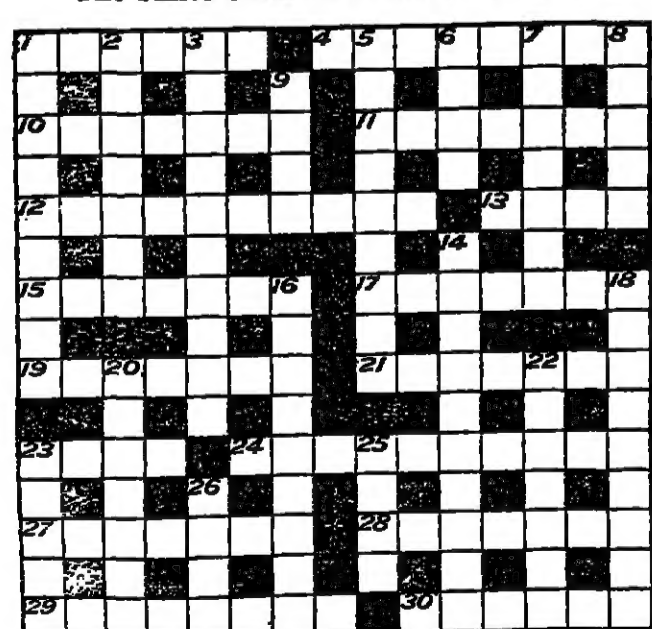
"I would like to look at the therapeutic value of the arts," he said, which is the way that football managers talk nowadays. You can't beat, for therapy before a big match, giving the lads a reading from the latest Melvin Bragg. It sends them out ready to kick the other lot to death.

Later consultation of *Who's Who* confirmed my assumption, since Mr Welland listed himself as the author of Leeds United. Eventually, a colleague explained that Leeds United had been a searing television programme about a strike by some female factory workers in Leeds. So this Mr Welland was not a football manager at all. On that Labour platform, he had been a complete impostor.

My indispensible tenacious colleague Bevis inquired: "Now that we have such a galaxy of stars could they tell us how many of them share Mr Hattersley's view that it would be not good for us to come out of the Common Market. Could they raise their hands?"

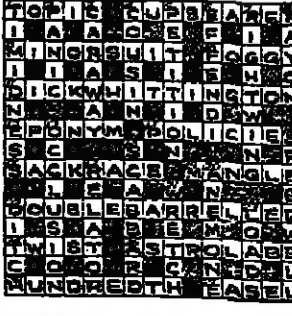
There was a terrible silence. Mr Foot shot Bevis a look of disinterested hatred. Then he referred him to the manifesto. Mr Hattersley, as befitted a man whose principle medium is the written word, maintained his silence.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,143



- ACROSS**
- 1 Opera in which Master O'Hara meets trouble head to head (6).
 - 4 Mary's subject not bound to be uncashed (4-4).
 - 8 Chain of command (7).
 - 11 Sapi in one moving letter he's proposed (7).
 - 12 Brownie's untidy - clean her up (10).
 - 13 Gambling, hand over about a pound (4).
 - 15 Pubs on both sides of a road to the works (7).
 - 17 Fuller or, possibly, lower (7).
 - 19 Girl eager for such material (7).
 - 21 Bad character not on commission (4-3).
 - 23 Long kind of bone (4).
 - 24 Little creature made of coloured glass? (10).
 - 27 Give up well filled with fish (7).
 - 28 The last thing you'd say about anyone (7).
 - 29 Recovery in motor sport (8).
 - 30 Friesman Bram (6).
- DOWN**
- 1 Mat and Mollie get round tablet (9).
 - 2 Family doctor at home is a most important man (4-3).
 - 3 Surprisingly, he's trained to lower spirits (10).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,142



The pound

	Buy	Sell
Australia \$	1.88	1.89
Austria Sch	29.40	27.70
Belgium Fr	82.90	78.90
Canada \$	7.02	7.14
Denmark Kr	14.83	14.13
Finland Mkk	9.10	8.60
France Fr	12.39	11.84
Germany DM	4.14	3.94
Greece Dr	136.00	129.00
Hongkong \$	11.67	11.05
Ireland Pt	1.30	1.24
Italy Lira	2425.00	2315.00
Japan Yen	398.00	378.00
Netherlands Gld	11.83	11.23
Norway Kr	165.80	152.00
Portugal Esc	2.17	2.01
South Africa Rd	12.47	11.85
Spain Pta	222.00	211.00
Sweden Kr	12.47	11.85
Switzerland Fr	3.44	3.27
USA \$	1.65	1.59
Yugoslavia Dnr	137.80	130.00

Retail Price Index: 332.5

London The FT Index closed up 6.0 on Friday at 712.2.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 7.35 on Friday at 1216.14.

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